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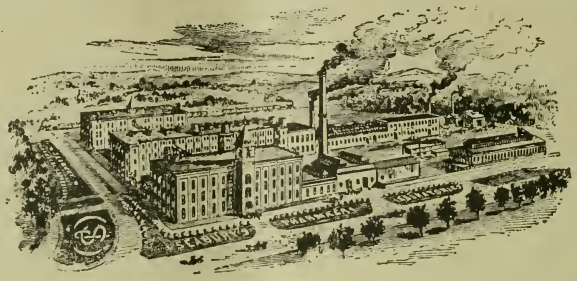

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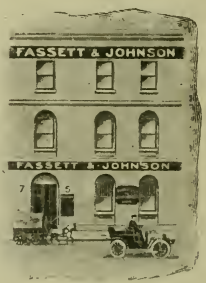

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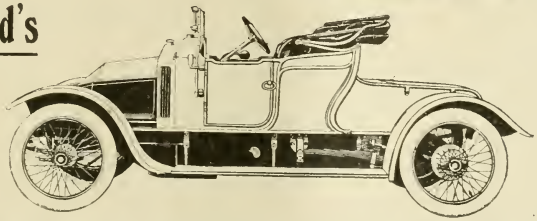

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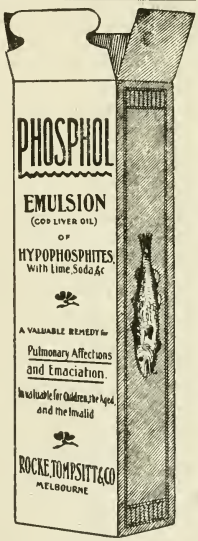

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 321. SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

British Patent Medicine Inquiry.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, which is inquiring into questions relating to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines, held a sitting on June 11, when Mr. Guy Stephenson, assistant director of Public Prosecutions, was examined. The witness referred to the difficulty of successfully prosecuting proceedings under the present law in connection with the sale of abortifacients and the advertising of articles for the prevention of conception. On questions of fraud or misrepresentation, the judges had held that the mere puffing of goods—an exaggerated description of their value—was not a false pretence sufficient to support a criminal prosecution. If a medicine was being sold which was proved to be doing serious harm to the health of a number of persons, and application was made to the Director to take proceedings, or if it was a medicine which came within the criminal law, then he would take the matter up. Otherwise, the mere fact of the description of a medicine or drug being untrue or even fraudulent, unless he had evidence before him showing that his intervention was required, would hardly constitute a case which he could undertake.

On June 13, Dr. Nestor Tirard, medical editor of the *British Pharmacopœia*, gave further evidence. He said that with regard to the official means of investigating new drugs, the Medical Council were in favour of the establishment of a Government laboratory for the purpose of standardising drugs which they found it difficult to standardise by

physical methods. There were certain tests involving vivisection which they could not expect chemists to be able to perform. This standardisation could only be effective in a Government laboratory, and the Government laboratory they asked for would also be concerned with the standardisation of the various sera and vaccines introduced. They found it difficult to put into the *Pharmacopœia* any test which the average chemist would not be able to perform himself. On the other hand, they would strongly oppose the publication of any official book which might supersede the *Pharmacopœia*. Asked whether he was prepared to make any suggestions for useful legislation to deal with the evils which had been adduced, witness said his personal feelings were that there should be noted on the label the amount of the scheduled poisons contained in the composition. He should like also, although he feared it was a counsel of perfection, to associate himself with the College of Physicians, that exaggerated claims should not be made on behalf of remedies. In their recommendations they asked that no statement of the disease or symptoms that the substance proposed to cure should be put on the label. Of course, if that were done that would kill the patent medicine trade entirely. Unless there was some indication on the bottle of what the contents were supposed to do, there would be no sale for the article. He would like to see exaggerated claims prevented, but he was afraid that was impossible.

It was against the tradition of the profession for a medical man who made a discovery of the medicinal values of a drug to claim an exclusive right to sell it to the public. Witness thought that medical advice by newspapers was unsound and unsafe, as it put on the sufferer the burden of diagnosing his own complaint. It was almost impossible for anyone suffering from a serious illness to do this without medical advice. Replying to the chairman, Dr. Tirard said the circulation of the *Pharmacopœia* was about a thousand copies per annum. In the first year about twenty to twenty-three thousand copies would be sold. The circulation then steadied down to about a thousand copies. The present issue had had a circulation of about forty thousand. The *Pharmacopœia* was not the principal source of revenue of the General Medical Council; it only had to support itself. Mr. Lawson asked if it were true that when the last edition of the *Pharmacopœia* was in course of preparation the General Medical Council asked the proprietors of Vaseline for permission to use the word "Vaseline," and that the proprietors refused, on the ground that to grant this request would be to deprive them of their proprietary right? Witness replied: I should say it was absolutely untrue.

Dr. Alfred Cox, medical secretary of the British Medical Association, said that the Association had a membership of 25,000, and that its official organ was the *British Medical Journal*. Witness explained the reasons which actuated the B.M.A. in agitating for an inquiry. Great harm was done to the public by the use of proprietary medicines and appliances. Cancer, consumption, and rupture afforded the gravest possible examples of the amount of injury that was being done by public advertising. The treatment of cancer was a striking example. The public did not distinguish between tumours and cancers. Operative treatment was at present the only possible cure. The advertisers traded on the natural aversion of people to operations, and, although it was not very often that the claim to cure the disease was made, yet examples were to be found. The use of secret remedies for the relief and cure of consumption was fraught with grave danger, and the advertised remedies for rupture presented another example which constituted a very serious fraud on the community. Some of the advertised drugs for producing certain results in women might not be capable of doing any actual bodily harm, but an enormous amount of moral damage was done by the advertising of their nostrums. No drug was known which was efficacious in the direction aimed at by those who resorted to such expedients. Witness repudiated the suggestion that the present agitation of the B.M.A. was animated by interested motives. When he called a thing a "nostrum," he meant any secret remedy. Primarily, a quack was an alleged remedy for which absurd and exaggerated claims were made—it need not necessarily be a secret remedy. In his opinion, "quack" was synonymous with "nostrum."

Continuing, witness said that the British Medical Association had had the whole question of the advertisement, sale, and use of proprietary medicines, medical preparations, and appliances, and the advertisements relating to them, under its consideration for some years, and desired to submit the fol-

lowing suggestions for dealing with the subject as being those which appeared to be reasonable and necessary:—

(1) That for medicines which are supplied otherwise than upon medical, dental, or veterinary prescription, no condition of sale short of the publication on each package of medicine of the name and quantity of each if its constituents should be permitted.

(2) That the label should be made to constitute a warranty, and that false description, whether on a label or in an advertisement, should be made an offence.

(3) That the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act should be applied to proprietary medicines.

(4) That legislation should be promoted that would make it the duty of the Home Secretary or other authority to institute prosecutions when the conditions of sale of proprietary remedies did not comply with the foregoing suggested regulations.

(5) That the Indecent Advertisements Act should be amended in accordance with certain suggestions made by the Association to the Home Secretary.

The Committee resumed taking evidence on June 18, when Dr. Cox was further examined. He said that it was eminently desirable that all medicines except those which were supplied by the prescription of qualified practitioners should have a label on them on which should be given not only the name of the medicine, but the quantity of each of its ingredients. It was true that the effect of that would be to destroy the proprietary value of many of the medicines, but the best of them would not be destroyed. For instance, the chief value of some medicines was in the method of preparation. That was the case, for example, in regard to Scott's Emulsion. There were many preparations of that kind in which the composition was known, and which were perfectly successful. There were a great many ignorant people who would not understand anything about the composition of proprietary medicines even if the ingredients were put on the label. The label should be made to constitute a warranty, and false description on a label or in an advertisement should be made an offence. He felt a good deal of sympathy for the poor retailer, and if the offence could be brought home to the manufacturer, he was the man who should be got at.

Dr. Cox admitted that the discovery of a drug might be due to a pharmacist, whilst the discovery of its medicinal value would belong to the medical profession. It was intended shortly to issue a second volume of "Secret Remedies." About 100,000 copies of the first edition had been sold. Judging from inquiries amongst chemists, he believed the book had diminished the sale of private remedies. Frequently when a customer asked for a proprietary article the chemist would refer to the book, inform the customer as to the ingredients of the medicine, and offer to dispense the same thing at a quarter the price. He admitted that the *British Medical Journal* published a number of advertisements of proprietary medicines. Mr. Glyn-Jones, after questioning the witness closely on the various advertisements contained in the B.M.J. pointed out that 16 out of the 32 pages were advertisements of proprietary medicines.

In the course of further questions, Mr. Glyn-Jones asked if a doctor supplied to his patient a bottle of medicine for 1s. 6d. or 2s., and the patient on analysing it found it to contain about one pennyworth of medicine, whether the patient could bring an action against the doctor.

Witness replied that he could not.

Mr. Glyn-Jones then put to witness the case of a patient going to a chemist and complaining of an ache in his chest and a cough, and asked what, under those circumstances, would be the proper thing for the chemist to do?

Witness: He ought to instruct him to see a doctor.

Do you not think it is rather a high standard to impose on the chemist?—I admit there is a good deal to be said for taking all dispensing out of the hands of the doctors and all prescribing out of the hands of the chemists.

Witness agreed that it should be within the chemist's power to make up simple remedies. Chemists had far better make up well-known drugs which would operate to the patient's advantage than allow their customers to buy remedies for which high-flown attributes were claimed.

At the sitting held on June 27, the witness called was Mr. E. F. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C., pharmaceutical chemist, the analyst responsible for most of the reports on the composition of certain proprietary medicines contained in the two books, "Secret

Remedies," and "More Secret Remedies." After describing the various kinds of proprietary medicines on the market, the witness said that at present there was nothing to prevent a thoroughly ignorant person making up a medicine of useless or harmful ingredients, advertising it persistently and emphatically for the most serious disorders, guaranteeing it as a cure, and advertising it at a price totally out of proportion to the cost of whatever drugs it might contain. Direct statements of fact as to the composition might be false or entirely misleading. The composition might be altered at will, ingredients present in one supply of the article being absent in another, or the preparation being varied as fancy or carelessness might dictate. He then proceeded to give examples of medicines for which extravagent claims were made, and an indication of the composition thereof. Witness said he did not think legislation was necessary to deal with the class of medicines which were more or less fairly described. If legislation were to be effective it ought to have reference to secret remedies. He would not go so far as to say that it would be advisable for Parliament to endeavour to prevent the sale by advertisement. Secret remedies included a large number of domestic remedies of value. He thought legislation ought to be directed to making the continuance of the very gross and flagrant abuses impossible, while not interfering, if it could be avoided, with the better class of preparations. As to how to differentiate, he thought the compulsory declaration on the label of the principal ingredients would practically kill flagrant swindles, which, though perfectly valueless, were sold to cure serious diseases. The public had access to various sources of information which they would be quite ready to avail themselves of. For instance, a person might, before purchasing an alleged remedy, ask the chemist whether it were possible for the ingredients as stated on the label to absolutely cure consumption or cancer as claimed. While the publication of the contents would, he believed, check the sale of proprietary remedies, in some cases to such an extent as to kill them, it would not injure the sale of the better class ones in any but a minimum degree. It might be made the duty of some official department to keep an eye on these things. It was the element of secrecy in proprietary medicines which enabled a higher price to be charged for them. Most of them could be manufactured by the ordinary pharmacist without any special machinery. Quite as good formulæ were available to the public, either from medical prescriptions or by articles made up by chemists. In witness's opinion the public should be free to medicate itself at its own risk, but should not be deliberately persuaded to do so by false advertisements.

He agreed that in future issues of "Secret Remedies" it would be desirable to separate the medicines dealt with into three classes — dangerous, non-dangerous and doubtful. In his opinion pharmacists were encouraged to sell proprietary medicines because of the heavy discounts.

Mr. Glyn-Jones called the witness's attention to the fact that Hewletts' Bismuth and Pepsin Mixture is sold for 6s. more per lb. than a chemist could supply an imitation made according to some published formula. "Might some secret in the preparation of the mixture be worth 6s. a lb.?" he asked witness, who replied, "It might be." If a doctor wanted a pound of tincture of rhubarb he might stipulate that he wanted it made up by Hewletts, but he would not pay more for it than if it was made up by any other firm? Hewletts claimed to have some secret virtue in this article that was not discoverable by analysis?

Do you think that doctors who dispense their own medicine will give this medicine at 10s. a lb. rather than another mixture at 4s. a lb.?—Yes; I know that is so. If makers are able to persuade doctors that their preparation is better than any other the doctors will use it.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Can you suggest why that has not been done, seeing that it would save the medical profession as much as 6s. a lb.?—If they can completely convince the medical profession of the value of the mixture they will pay the extra 6s. for it. I do not think they will do that in all cases, but I know of cases where it would be possible for a doctor to get an equally good article at a much cheaper rate, but he generally prefers to go to a firm which he had been dealing with for a long time.

The sitting on 4th July was occupied by Dr. Mary Sturge, who spoke at great length on the evils of medicated wines and their influence in fostering the alcohol habit.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, 3rd August, 1912.

THE B.P. CONFERENCE.

The 49th annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held at Edinburgh from July 29th to August 1st. Sir Edward Evans presided, and the meeting passed off with the customary success. In his presidential address, Sir Edward Evans touched on several features of pharmaceutical activity. Space only allows of one quotation, that relating to the Practice of Pharmacy. On this point, Sir Edward referred to his 45 years' experience of the drug trade, which he claimed placed him in a good position to appreciate the difficulties which the craft laboured under. Proceeding, he said:—"My connection has been, as I stated before, coincident with the passing of the Pharmacy Bill, and I am certain of this, that the status and position of the pharmacist are better than they were; but still greater have the public benefited. I maintain, however, that the Government should have given more protection than they did, as it is in the interests of the community as a whole that there should be within easy reach of all a qualified pharmacist giving individual attention to the business. But it may be said—and rightly so—the pharmacist must live; and, in view of the fact of large stores and companies trading in drugs, and doctors dispensing their own medicines, that it is difficult to make a living out of the 'ideal,' and that the time is coming when the pharmacist will disappear. I do not believe it; for I consider the greatest factor for stability in all business is the individuality of the man who carries it on, and in no business is this so true as that of the pharmacist. Impress your own personality in your business, and especially with your customers, and no competition in the world will take it away. It is a goodwill that cannot be taken away—the most valuable asset of any business. I am, I confess, somewhat of an optimist, but I believe that personal energy thrown into any phase of life goes a long way to success. I believe there is still room in this country for the individual pharmacist who with the necessary knowledge of the science of his business, as rightly insisted upon by the State, will also adopt commercial principles and bring his own personality to bear upon all those with whom he is in contact, whether employee or customer; and I confess I have always found in my long business career that the man easiest to do business with is the man who knows his business best. God forbid that in this country our pharmacies should descend to what I have seen across the Pond, where all the familiar bottles connected with pharmacy are put out of sight, and when you enter the shop you find everything but pharmacy carried on—soda-fountains, chocolate-stalls, cigar-stands, post-cards, and in one shop I went to there was a hosiery department, and in another a boot and shoe department. I maintain that this is not good for the community, and I trust that the public and the medical profession will realise that for their own protection the retail pharmacist—bringing knowledge and skill and his own personality to bear upon the professional part of the business—is a necessity, and that they will not be unwilling to pay fair remuneration, as they do for all good services rendered." Sir Edward was warmly thanked for his address, and the Conference then dealt with the adoption of the annual report and financial statement, which showed a net deficit of 35s. The reading of papers was then proceeded with. It is impossible to summarise these in the short space available. They were mostly of a scientific nature, dealing with pharmacy in its higher branches. At the conclusion of the papers, it was decided that the Jubilee meeting of the Conference should be held in London in July, 1913. Mr. J. C. Umney, F.C.S., was elected president, and Mr. C. B. Allen, Sir Wm. Baxter, and Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., Professor Greenish, F.I.C., and Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A., vice-presidents; Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, F.C.S., hon. treasurer; and Messrs. Horace Finnemore, B.Sc., and Mr. R. R. Bennett, B.Sc., hon. general secretaries. A strong executive committee was formed, and the Medico-Pharmaceutical Committee reappointed. This committee was formed to promote a good understanding and to secure cordial co-operation between the two great branches of the healing art. This year's Conference was undoubtedly a success. It was very largely attended, and attracted all the leading figures in British pharmaceutical life. It is, indeed, one of the most pleasing features of the Conference, that men of the type mentioned are prepared to give their time and money so freely and voluntarily in promoting the highest and best aims of pharmacy.

POISONING STATISTICS, 1910.

The 73rd annual report of the Registrar-General for England and Wales shows that the number of deaths certified as due to accidental poisoning by scheduled poisons was 129, the same as the previous year, and by non-scheduled substances 92, against 116 in 1909. There were 533 suicides from poison in 1910, against 560 in 1909. Amongst the accidental deaths, opium, morphine, and laudanum accounted for 46, carbolic acid 13, and oxalic acid 13, veronal 12, and hydrochloric acid 13. Lysol only accounted for three deaths altogether, out of a combined total of 662 fatal cases during the year. Amongst the suicides oxalic acid came first with 106, Hydrochloric acid next with 97, carbolic acid 62, opium, etc., 41, cyanide of potassum 40, and hydrocyanic acid 34. Strychnine and nux vomica accounted for 11 deaths.

PRESCRIBING CHEMISTS.

Dr. Arthur Whitfield, of King's College Hospital, when giving evidence before the Select Committee on Patent Medicines on July 16th, made some interesting remarks on prescribing by pharmacists. He said that some proprietary medicines were useful in the sense that they contained certain active principles prepared in a certain way, and could be used by a doctor to make up prescriptions. As such they were useful, but he deprecated the claims made for such preparations that they were remedies for certain diseases. It was one thing for a man to sell a remedy which he could say was a good soothing ointment, and

quite a different thing for him to sell that ointment as a remedy for eczema or ringworm. He thought there was some value in the publication of the formula, because there were quite a large number of the more expensive remedies of which the constituents were laughable. For instance, there was a French remedy for cleaning the hair, sold at 7s. 6d. per half oz., the principal constituent of which was starch. People would not buy starch at 7s. 6d. per half oz. As regards remedies for skin diseases, the number of cases in which harm was done was not great, but when harm was done it was appalling. The harm was sufficiently wide and serious to demand legislation. People would be distinctly better off in going to a chemist for a remedy or prescription than they would be in trusting to the advertisements of proprietary medicine proprietors. The chemist would know, at any rate, the action of the drugs. He considered that all advertisements of proprietary medicines should be submitted to a special Board for investigation, no matter whether they were intended for insertion in the medical or lay press.

APOTHECARIES' AND PHARMACY ACTS.

When giving evidence before the Select Committee on Patent Medicines, Mr. C. H. Kirby, solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association, pointed out that section 20 of the Apothecaries Act 1815 penalised any person who should "act or practice as an apothecary without having obtained a certificate of registration. The Act contained no definition of what an apothecary was, but Mr. Justice Cresswell, in the case of the Apothecaries Company v. Lotinga, defined an apothecary as "a person who professed to judge of internal disease by its symptoms, and applies himself to cure that disease by medicine." In the case of v. Shepperley, Baron Pollock said the duty of an apothecary "must be to form an opinion on the case and advise, and give medicine and treatment in consequence of that opinion." Three things therefore were necessary to constitute acting as an apothecary—(1) diagnosing, (2) prescribing, and (3) supplying a remedy. The Pharmacy Act, 1868, or that part of it which regulated the sale of poisons, did not apply to the sale of a medicine by an apothecary to his patient, nor to "any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under this Act, provided such medicine be labelled with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose." Under the Pharmacy Act the duty of labelling an article with the word "Poison" and the name of the article rested on the manufacturer as the first seller. The phrase, "the article," was in practice construed to mean the medicine—that was, the compound if a compound were sold, and not the poisonous ingredient.

Questioned as to the bearing of the Apothecaries Act, witness said he understood that in some cases persons were asked to send through the post a description of the symptoms for which they required medicine, and the people who had advertised thereupon advised them to take a certain remedy which they supplied. He suggested that that might well be covered by the Apothecaries Act, and proceedings taken against the vendor if the medicine failed.

MEDICATED WINES.

Some interesting evidence was given before the Patent Medicines Committee on July 24th by Mr. C. H. Kirby, solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association. Mr. Kirby said that medicated wines were divided into two classes—(1) beverages and (2) medicines.

If a medicated wine was contained in the British Pharmacopœia as, for instance, quinine wine and ipecacuanha wine, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise regarded it as a medicine, and allowed it to be sold by any chemist, although he held no wine licence. They extended this permission to one or two proprietary wines which were sufficiently medicated to be practically incapable of use as beverages—*e.g.*, Wincarnis containing quinine hydrochloride to the extent of one grain to the fluid ounce, "if labelled so as to show from the dose that it is intended to be used as a medicine and not as a beverage." Wincarnis, being recommended as beneficial for ailments, was liable to Medicine Stamp Duty. Other wines which the public generally included under the name medicated wines, such as Hall's Wine, Wincarnis (without quinine), etc., are regarded by the Customs and Excise as being beverages, and therefore as being only saleable by the holder of a wine licence. Mr. Kirby produced a bottle of Hall's Wine, recommended on the carton as "a marvellous restorative and nervine" and "remarkably effective in a wide variety of uses," and then follows a list of ailments. It bore no medicine stamp. When sold by the holder of a wine licence the Commissioners did not require these wines to bear the medicine stamp, though they are recommended as beneficial for ailments, nor did they require the seller to hold the proprietary medicine licence.

With regard to spirituous preparations, the Committee would probably be aware that the Statute 10, George II., Chap. 8, Sec. 12, contained the following proviso:—"Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that this Act or anything therein contained shall not extend to any physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, or chymists as to any spirits or spirituous liquors which they may use in the preparation or making of medicines for sick, lame, or distempered persons only." This provision was regarded by the Commissioners as allowing the sale of the ordinary tinctures, *e.g.*, compound tincture of rhubarb and sweet spirit of nitre, by persons who do not hold a spirit licence.

With regard to spirits contained in medicinal preparations not coming within the above proviso, the Commissioners acted in substantially the same way as with regard to medicated wines. That was to say, they required the article to be properly classified and required only one form of licence, even though the article, besides being or containing a spirit, was recommended as beneficial for ailments. They did not require the Medicine Stamp Duty to be paid in respect of preparations containing spirit, which were, in their opinion, beverages rather than medicines, and they did not allow a chemist not holding a spirit licence to sell

what they regarded as a spirituous beverage, although he held a medicine licence and the preparation was stamped with the medicine stamp.

CHEMISTS' DEFENCE ASSOCIATION LTD.

The annual meeting of the Chemists' Defence Association was held in London on July 11th. Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, chairman of directors, presided.

In moving the adoption of the annual report, the chairman said it was a very satisfactory one indeed; that as a record of the work of the Association during the past year it was eloquent in several ways in showing the necessity for pharmacists to be secure and enjoy the benefits conferred. Personally he could not understand how any chemist could remain without the fold, for it was their experience as directors that mistakes and accidents occur in the most unexpected ways, and sometimes a 1d. worth of something or other given in error means a claim which frequently comes to £50 or more. Not only that, but chemists are often worried by bogus claims, and he mentioned that during the past few years claims amounting to something like £1500 had been successfully resisted. It was their ambition to have a strong Defence Fund, amounting to at least £20,000, so that they would be secure no matter what happens.

In seconding the motion, Mr. Eickard said he was glad to note there had been a further increase in membership, which was now very representative of the trade. He was frequently astonished when speaking to some of his fellow chemists and asking them if they were insured in the C.D.A., when they replied "No" or "Haven't thought anything about it." On asking if they were insured against fire, and receiving the invariable reply "Yes," he always remarked, "Then why in the name of goodness haven't you insured against accident or error in your shop, which is quite as likely, if not more so, than fire?" He felt sure that if only chemists would think more about it they would all see it was to their benefit to be insured in the C.D.A.

The chairman, in replying to a vote of thanks, said that the average pharmacist had little idea of how much was done behind the scenes by the directors and officials in the settlement of claims. The work was arduous, but pleasant. Only at the last meeting several important claims were dealt with—one involving a payment of £100 being settled. This was the result of an accident in a member's shop by which a small quantity of solution of ammonia was splashed into a customer's eye, causing considerable permanent injury. Other cases dealt with included the accidental sale of dilute sulphuric acid in mistake for glycerine and borax and the inadvertent sale of insect powder for compound liquorice powder. During the year the Association had successfully contested several cases of principle in connection with the Food and Drugs Act. He hoped that during the coming year there would be a considerable accession of members joining.

MILK OF SULPHUR.

Another of the now numerous prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Act took place at the St. Albans police court on July 25, when E. H. Fisher, pharmaceutical chemist, was prosecuted by the local authorities for selling 4 ozs. of milk of sulphur, not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. The complaint was that defendant had sold the milk of sulphur which, according to the B.P., should have corresponded with precipitated sulphur, adulterated with 46 per cent. of mineral matter, chiefly calcium sulphate. It was not a serious offence in his opinion, but he thought the utmost care should be taken in selling drugs of the purest quality.

A. E. Chapman, F.I.C., public analyst, said he had found 46 per cent. of mineral matter as above, and 54 per cent. of precipitated sulphur. He said that in the 1898 British Pharmacopœia milk of sulphur was introduced as a synonym for precipitated sulphur. The latter, if made according to the B.P. directions, should contain no calcium sulphate, but should consist of almost pure sulphur in fine division. There was nothing really harmful in the mineral matter referred to, but it cheapened the drug. He had caused 12 samples to be purchased from retail chemists, and had found them to be all of the B.P. quality. He believed there had been a trade custom to sell milk of sulphur prepared with sulphuric acid instead of hydrochloric. That made by the former method would contain calcium sulphate.

Mr. C. H. Kirby, solicitor to the Chemists' Defence Association, pointed out that defendant has sold the milk of sulphur under the belief that it was the B.P. article. An unfortunate mistake had occurred in the wholesale warehouse where the article was obtained. The wholesale firm took the full responsibility for the error, but, unfortunately, Mr. Fisher was the victim. It was not a question of the extra profit. No reputable firm would risk its reputation for the sake of a penny difference in price. The article sold was milk of sulphur of the old London Pharmacopœia, the kind always sold to the public until the introduction of the first B.P. Mr. Fisher could not be expected to test every small quantity of goods, especially when he purchased them from a high-class firm, as in this case. He considered that if the costs were paid there should be no conviction recorded against Mr. Fisher. The magistrates, after a short consultation, decided not to record a conviction on defendant paying the costs of the case, £4 4s.

TINCTURE OF QUININE.

On July 18 at the Clerkenwell police court, H. E. Payne, chemist and druggist, Essex-road, London, was summoned for selling Tincture of Quinine, which the analyst certified to contain 100 per cent. ammoniated tincture of quinine. The defendant was represented by Mr. C. H. Kirby, acting on behalf of the Chemists' Defence Association. The nature of the defence was that usually when tincture of quinine was asked for, the purchaser meant ammoniated tincture of quinine. The magistrate dismissed the summons, which was issued at the instance of the Islington Borough Council.

THE FEDERATION OF OPTICIANS.

At the first annual conference of the National Federation of Ophthalmic Opticians, which was held at Manchester on July 10 and 11, the Lord Mayor of the city, in welcoming the delegates, said that opticians were engaged in a useful and

important work on behalf of a considerable section of the community, and so long as they did not encroach on the work of the medical practitioner, they were entitled to all the support that could be given them in their efforts to improve their position. The president of the Federation, in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, assured him that the opticians had no idea of usurping the position of the doctor. Quite the contrary was the case, as the best opticians recognised that many complaints were quite outside their sphere, and supported their medical friends by sending all patients of this class to them for expert advice.

PHOSFERINE TRADE MARK INFRINGMENT.

On July 13, Mr. Justice Warrington heard a motion for judgment in an action by Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. against Lloyd's Pharmacy Stores, Hornsey. Plaintiffs are the registered proprietors of a trade mark consisting of a label, the distinctive features of which is the word "Phosferine." They affirmed that they had spent large sums in advertising "Phosferine," and complained that the defendants had offered for sale a medicine under the name of "Phos Tonic." They, therefore, claimed an injunction to restrain defendants from infringing their trade-mark, and from passing off any medicinal preparation under the name of "Phos Tonic," or any colourable imitation of the word "Phosferine." His Lordship, by consent, gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, and issued the injunction asked for, together with an order for delivering up an account of the profits and payment of the costs of the action.

GENERAL.

The British Medical Association has published a volume entitled "More Secret Remedies: What They Cost and What They Contain." This second series makes a book of 282 pages, and contains the results of a further series of analyses of proprietary medicines. The work is well indexed, and being more comprehensive than the first edition, is likely to have a larger circulation.

British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1911.—*The American Journal of Pharmacy,* in reviewing the last edition of the B.P. Codex, says: "Any pharmacist, whether he reside in Great Britain and her Colonies or in the United States, and that does not have the Codex for use in the laboratory and behind the prescription counter, can hardly appreciate under what serious disadvantages he is working. The book contains a vast amount of useful information relating not only to official substances but to nearly all the unofficial products which are generally used, and is practically indispensable to the dispensing as well as the manufacturing pharmacist."

A Question of Reciprocity.—At the July meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Mr. Ferrall (Registrar) read the following letter from the Registrar of Brisbane Pharmacy Board:—"I have the honour, by direction, to draw your attention to Regulation 49, made in pursuance with the Pharmacy Act of 1884 (Queensland), which grants the right to your pharmacists to registration here without examination, and to request that you be good enough to favourably consider the matter by granting similar permission to our pharmacists.—I have, etc., John W. Ward." A reply was sent to the effect that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland regretted the impossibility of reciprocating, as they had no power to do so under their Act.

Business during the month has been slacker than usual. For one thing, the season has been abnormally wet, and summer goods have been quite out of demand. Industrial troubles have also a prejudicial effect on trade generally. The new Insurance Act is likely to have an important effect on the future of the craft, the nature of which it is not at present easy to forecast.

The Abolition of the Art of Dispensing as part of the routine work of medical men has, in the opinion of the *Medical Press,* reacted favourably upon the practice of medicine as a whole, but it has "its disadvantage of depriving the practitioner of that intimate knowledge of pharmacy which seems to form a connecting-link between himself and the patient. There is now scarcely any need for a medical man to be acquainted with even the rudiments of dispensing unless he intends to practise in a very remote country district, for his incompatibles, should he be guilty of prescribing such, and even his doses will be checked by his ever-watchful dispenser. The medical man who makes up his own medicines at least knows the contents of each bottle, and he cannot help seeing their colour and general appearance. The advantage of this is obvious when he is asked by Mrs. Jones for some more of the 'splendid brown medicine she had about nine months ago.'"

The True Function of the Pharmacist.—The following extract taken from the *Pharmaceutical Journal,* of July, 1842, is interesting reading at the present time:—"In taking a dispassionate view of the subject we cannot fail to come to the conclusion that the professional credit and character of the pharmaceutical chemist is dependent upon the manner in which he perfoms his own particular duties. The sphere in which he is most calculated, by his education and position, to attain to eminence, is in the practical operations of pharmacy—the application of chemical science to the preparation of remedial agents. Although he must in some degree yield to the force of circumstances, by descending to collateral branches of business, which the custom of the country or of his particular neighbourhood has united with his own, he should still maintain his true character by assigning to each respective duty the degree of prominence to which it is entitled. And while, on the other hand, he is called upon occasionally to perform functions which approximate to those of medical men, he should not delude himself into the belief that his standing in society will be elevated in proportion as he induces the public to consider him a doctor."

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

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Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

The Victorian Optical Association is considering a Bill to regulate the practice of sight testing opticians with a view of its early introduction to Parliament.

The Pharmacists' Wages Board—There are no fresh developments in reference to this Board. The Shops and Factories Department are now tabulating the returns, which, when completed, will be submitted to the Minister of Labour for his determination.

The Royal Commission on Uniform Standards for Food and Drugs.—The Commissioner, Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, is expected to commence taking evidence in Melbourne during the last week in September, and will sit at Parliament House. Messrs. Lacey and Towl are to give evidence on behalf of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and Messrs. Church and Rankin for the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Pharmacists' right to Prescribe—Some correspondence has appeared in the daily press in reference to the rights of chemists to prescribe. Under the Medical Act 1890, Part I. (Medical Practitioners) provision is made "That nothing in this division of this part of this Act shall be construed to infringe on the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by chemists and druggists," and Section 97 of Part III. (Chemists) protects "the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by chemists and druggists in their open shops." Most of the writers appear to be in ignorance of these provisions which allow chemists to prescribe.

Petroleum Bill—An influential deputation, consisting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society (Messrs. Church and Rankin), the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. Norton Crimwade), the Automobile Club (Dr. W. E. Weigall), and representatives of the British Imperial and Vacuum Oil Companies, and those interested in the motor industry, waited on Mr. Murray, the Chief Secretary, on September 11th, and laid before him certain objections to the Petroleum Bill, now before the Legislative Council. The speakers urged that the Bill was based on the obsolete Indian statute, instead of the more modern Acts of South Australia and Tasmania. It was pointed out that the proposed measure would considerably harass those who handled oils coming within its scope, and that the restrictions were quite out of proportion to the advantages which the Bill was supposed to give in protecting the public. Mr. Murray, in reply, said that he would consult the Chief Inspector of Explosives to see what effect could be given to the objections which had been raised. He promised to favourably consider the representations which had been made with a view of seeing whether a Bill on the lines of the South Australian Act would not meet the requirements of the case.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on 11th September. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Francis, Ogg, Towl and Strutt. Apology from Dr. Farmer.

Correspondence.—From the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, in reference to the reciprocity proposals, pointing out that the question raised that there was no compulsory curriculum in force in New Zealand, and that the Preliminary Examination was not necessary before apprenticeship, appeared to be difficulties in the way. It did not, however, appear from the information possessed by the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand that the conditions of the compulsory curriculum, and the preliminary examination before apprenticeship, more particularly the former, were universal in the Australian States. As to the curriculum, the certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which were recognised in Victoria, were not subject to these conditions. It was considered a debatable matter in New Zealand whether an apprentice should pass his examination before apprenticeship or at any time before registration. After consideration, it was resolved that a reply be sent that as the Pharmaceutical Conference was to be held in Melbourne in January next, and that representatives from each Pharmacy Board would be likely to be present, an opportunity might then be afforded of discussing the matter and coming to some agreement.

Thos. E. Mullins, dispenser, H.M.A.S. "Protector," wrote desiring to know whether his qualification would enable him, after studying a reasonable time, to present himself for the Victorian examination. A reply was sent stating that service as an army and navy dispenser was not recognised as a qualification, and that it would be necessary to pass the preliminary examination and complete the curriculum before he would be eligible for the intermediate and final examinations.

The secretary of the shire of Charlton desired to know whether it was necessary for him to hold a licence to distribute poisoned wheat for the destruction of sparrows, the wheat being purchased by the council, and made up in small packets, and distributed gratis to the ratepayers. A reply was sent pointing out that under the Poisons Act, 1890, shire secretaries were entitled to a certificate to distribute poisons at the office of the council at which they were secretary. The poisons which they were allowed to distribute were those commonly used for the destruction of vermin, within the meaning of the Vermin Destruction Act, 1890, but as sparrows were not vermin within the meaning of that Act, even if a certificate were granted, it would not permit the distribution of the poison for that purpose. The only way in which the difficulty could be overcome would be to apply to the Vermin Destruction Board to have sparrows proclaimed vermin within the shire of Charlton.

Secretary Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in reference to a candidate who had passed the Victorian preliminary examination in the compulsory subjects, and who presented such certificate with a view of completing his qualification in Great Britain. Exception was taken to the certificate on the ground that English was not endorsed on it, and that it did not cover a modern foreign language, which was one of the compulsory subjects in Great Britain. It was pointed out that the certificate stated that the candidate had passed the preliminary examination, and even if the subjects were not endorsed thereon, they were contained in the regulations; and also that a person could not be apprenticed until he had passed in the five compulsory subjects, of which English was one. These facts were brought under the notice of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in a letter forwarded on June 27, together with a copy of all the regulations relating to the examinations.

Central Board of Health, Adelaide, forwarding a copy of the regulation relating to the sale of poison, and drawing attention to paragraphs 2 and 4, and asking whether similar provisions existed in Victoria, and whether they had been enforced. The letter also asked if dealers in poison required to be licensed, and if so, by whom, and what licence fee was changeable. A request was made for the opinion of the registrar on the whole of the regulation, based on the result of his experience of the legislation dealing with poisons in the State of Victoria. A reply was sent.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., forwarding copy of a regulation relating to the sale of poisons in South Australia, and asking if there are similar provisions in this State.

The sale of poisons in Victoria is controlled by the Poisons Act, 1890, and four amending Acts, which are administered by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Sections 4 and 5 of the Act of 1890 provide that:

"Every person other than a legally qualified medical practitioner or a registered pharmaceutical chemist who shall sell any poison shall unless he hold a certificate from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria that he is a fit and proper person to sell poisons be liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds."

"In Places distant at least four miles from any city, town or borough and in which no registered pharmaceutical chemist has an open shop any person who shall produce a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner and a police magistrate that he is a fit and proper person to be allowed to sell poisons in such places shall receive from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria a certificate as a dealer in Poisons on payment of a fee of Twenty shillings per annum to such Board."

"Every dealer in poisons shall keep all poisons in a cupboard of such dimensions and containing such shelves as the Pharmacy Board of Victoria may direct. The word poisons shall be conspicuously painted or written on such cupboard, and no articles other than such poisons shall be placed or kept therein."

Section 7 of the Victorian Act provides:

"No person shall sell any poison either by wholesale or retail unless the bottle or other vessel, wrapper or cover box or case im-

mediately containing the same bears thereon the word poison printed conspicuously together with the name of the article and the name and address of the seller thereof."

The only difference in the South Australian regulation No. 2 is the omission of the words "either by wholesale or retail." The provisions of this section in Victoria are insisted on.

Sales of poisons by wholesale dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, where an order in writing signed by the purchaser is given for the supply of the same, are exempted, provided the immediate container bears the word "Poison" with the name and address of the seller. Every other person, excepting legally qualified medical practitioners or registered pharmaceutical chemists, who sells any poison unless he holds a certificate from the Pharmacy Board, is liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds. The license fee is Twenty shillings per annum, and is paid to the Board in aid of the administration of the Act.

Paragraph 4 of the regulation is identical with Section 8 of the Victorian Act, but by an amending Act of the 22nd November, 1900, the following additional provision is made:

"Subject to such conditions as the Governor-in-Council may prescribe the Poisons Acts shall not apply to the sale of any proprietary preparation whatsoever for use as sheep dips or for agricultural or horticultural purposes if such preparation is contained in a closed vessel or packet distinctly labelled with the word "poison" in clear type and the name and address of the seller and a notice of the special purpose for which the preparation is intended."

In reference to your request for an opinion on the proposed regulations, I may state that I have no information as to the powers given under the Food and Drugs Act, 1908, to regulate the sale and custody of poisons. In Victoria, the Poisons Act was passed in the interest and for the safety of the public, and I do not think that any enactment would protect the public which would allow the unrestricted sale by any person having no knowledge of the dangerous nature of the substances they would be entitled to handle.

An important omission in the regulation is the absence of any definition as to the duties of a person holding a licence, and although Section 11 provides for a cupboard in which poisons are to be kept, there is no restriction on any person having access to it.

Under the Victorian Poisons Act, it is provided by regulation that every holder of a certificate shall keep the key of such cupboard in his possession; he shall not permit such cupboard to remain open or unlocked, or to be opened by any person except himself; nor shall he authorize or permit any person to handle or sell for him the poisons therein contained; he shall not delegate or entrust any duty, task, or obligation imposed by the said Act in connection with the custody and sale of poisons to any other person under any pretence whatever, but shall perform such duty, task, or obligation himself.

In the event of the holder of a certificate becoming incapacitated by absence or illness from attending to the sale of poisons, the Board may authorise some fit and proper person to act as a substitute for such holder of a certificate under such circumstances, and such substitute shall for all purposes in connection with the sale and custody of poison, be deemed to be the holder of a certificate, and be personally responsible whilst he is so acting.

In the lists A.B. it is noticeable that in many cases only crude poisons are specified, or preparation containing any of these would not be covered, as, for instance, strychnine, chloral hydrate, corrosive sublimate. This would allow many of the proprietary preparations containing potent drugs to be sold without restriction, and inflict an injustice on pharmaceutical chemists who are compelled by legislative enactment to undergo a long and special course of training.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Apprentices' indentures registered:—George H. Cooke to Mr. C. H. Peacock, Canterbury; George W. Tait to Messrs. A. M. Palmer and Co., Ballarat; Horace P. Blackett to Mr. W. R. Weir, Williamstown; Reginald S. Pearson to Mr. T. H. Mann, Warracknabeal.

Name erased from the Pharmaceutical Register:—Ernest Wade, Geelong, deceased.

Reports were read and minuted from the Police Department in reference to deaths from poison where inquests were held.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

In consequence of the examinations being in course of progress the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, September 18.

The adjourned meeting of the Board was held on September 18. Present, Messrs. Lacey, Francis and Towl.

The September Examinations:—The following reports were received from the examiners:—

Preliminary Examination (held at Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Ararat, Warrnambool, Shepparton, Avoca, Penshurst, Bairnsdale and Rutherglen). Nineteen candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed in the order of merit in which their names appear:—Annie Cunningham, Ballarat; A. M. S. Wild, Ararat; G. W. Judd, Rutherglen; Sylvia P. Mitchell, Footscray; Mary Guaran, St. Kilda; Sara W. Wolfe, Bairnsdale; E. S. Bisset, Murrumbeena; O. R. J. La Roche, Avoca.

Eligible for single subjects:—B. Bessemeres (Latin and Algebra); S. D. Worland (Latin); W. V. Olle (Algebra).

Final Examination. Twelve candidates. Passed:—J. R. Benneworth, Carlton; W. H. Hollow, N. Fitzroy; Miss E. Skinner, Beaconsfield.

Eligible for single subjects:—A. G. Finlayson (Div. 3, Prac.); H. A. Baird (Div. 3, Prac.); C. V. Browne (Div. 3, both); A. J. Williamson (Div. 1, Dispensing); Louisa Wilkinson (Div. 3, both); Gladys R. Andrew (Div. 3, both); T. G. Mitchell (Div. 3, Prac.); Elbertine R. Wasley (Div. 1, paper).

The reports were adopted.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the council was held on 4th September. Present: Mr. Church (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, Francis, Imes, Kernot, Owen, Pickford, Rankin and Taylor. An apology was received from Mr. Strutt.

Correspondence inwards and outwards was read and minuted.

Mr. M. Broughton, West Hoe, Plymouth, Devon, wrote asking to be supplied with copies of the A.P.F., which were forwarded to him.

The Secretary of the Automobile Club intimated that a deputation in reference to the Petroleum Bill now before Parliament, intended waiting on the Chief Secretary on 11th inst., and asked that representatives of the Society might also attend.

Election of New Member.—Frederick E. Oaten, Seymour, was ballotted for and elected a member.

Business Committee.—The Committee stated that they had not been able to furnish a report on the Workmen's Compensation Bill, and the proposal in reference to the exhibit at the A.N.A. National Fete.

Dose Measures.—In reference to Dr. Weigall's motion respecting the abolition of the use of the spoon as a measure for medicine, which was discussed at the August meeting of the British Medical Association (Victorian Branch), the report stated that the matter had been referred to the Pharmaceutical Society, but as no communication had been received, Dr. A. E. Roden White, the Hon. Secretary, was communicated with, and he stated that although the motion had been passed at the meeting it had not been dealt with by the council, which was considering the matter, and an intimation would be forwarded as soon as a decision was arrived at.

Pure Food Regulations.—The committee appointed to prepare the evidence to be submitted to Dr. Ashburton Thompson reported that the evidence had been completed, and would be ready when Dr. Thompson commenced his sitting in Melbourne towards the end of the month.

It was resolved that the use of the Hall be granted to the Defence Company on 11th September for a general meeting of pharmacists.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and the meeting adjourned.

Botanical Excursion—The first botanical excursion of the season from the College of Pharmacy took place on Saturday, September 14th. In spite of the extremely unpleasant weather, 17 students of both sexes journeyed to Frankston for the study of the native flora. The work was necessarily curtailed owing to the fresh gale which was blowing, accompanied by frequent squalls, with heavy rain and sleet. Nevertheless, the ladies and other students gallantly plunged into the wet scrub, in which the best specimens were to be found, and were speedily drenched to the waist. A large number of distinct species were collected, their peculiarities noted, and were referred to their respective natural orders. Several species of orchids were found, and Mr. C. Pleasance had the honour of securing the first, a Caladenia Patersoni. Other species of the order Orchidaceæ were obtained, belonging to the genera Thelymitra and Pterostylis. Dr. Plowman, the Lecturer in Botany at the College, accompanied the party throughout, and was kept busy demonstrating the specimens obtained. The party were subsequently entertained by him at the Coffee Palace, and after some musical numbers had been rendered, returned to Melbourne late in the evening fully satisfied with the work done under very adverse circumstances.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.—The provisional directors met at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on August 30. Present: Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), Messrs. Church, Francis, Gulliver, Rankin, and Towl. A large amount of correspondence with country pharmacists was read and minuted. Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury intimated that they had placed portion of their fire insurance with the I.O.A. through the P.D.L., and credit note for the amount was received from the Insurance Co. Mr. J. J. Cocking, hon. sec., Bendigo Chemists' Association, wrote stating that the local pharmacists had decided unanimously to support the scheme and become members, and had nominated Mr. A. L. J. Peters as one of the country representatives on the Board of Directors. A letter was received from Mr. W. D. Williams, Glenferrie, enclosing a communication from Robert Greathead, forwarding cheque for £6 6s. as a donation to the Defence Fund from the proprietors of Greathead's Mixture and "Greatoids," and expressing appreciation at the friendly attitude pharmacists had always shown in maintaining the minimum retail prices of these articles. The secretary reported that the Prospectus had been approved by the solicitors and would be circulated on the following day. It was decided to take out a general floating policy with the I.O.A. in the name of the company, covering all members insuring for £200 and upwards for double the amount of their policy without payment of extra premium. It was resolved that a general meeting of pharmacists be convened for September 11, at 8.30 p.m., to discuss the Defence proposals. Mr. H. H. Stockfeld, one of the general managers of the I.O.A., and Mr. W. R. Cave, the manager for Victoria, were present at the meeting, and explained what was being done by the I.O.A. to assist the movement. The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks, said that the directors would assist the I.O.A. in any way they could in extending the movement in the other States. Mr. Stockfeld responded, and said that the I.O.A. would do its part to make the movement a success.

A further meeting was held on September 4th. Mr. Buckhurst occupied the chair, and all the directors were present, including Mr. A. L. J. Peters, of Bendigo, to whom the chairman extended a hearty welcome. Several country pharmacists wrote expressing approval of the scheme and asking for information on certain points, which was supplied. A letter was received from the secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association Ltd., London, explaining the advantages of the Association to British pharmacists, and stating that it was the intention of the Directors to accumulate a reserve fund of £20,000 before they would feel in a thoroughly safe position. He also forwarded copies of the annual report and rules of the Association, and wished every success to

a similar movement should it be started in Australia. The balance-sheet forwarded showed that the Association had an accumulated reserve fund of nearly £5,000. The chairman said that he was glad to be able to state that Mr. Jas Lacey, president of the Pharmacy Board, was the first person to lodge the application form for membership. Mr. Church, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, was the second, and he, as chairman of the P.D.L., was the third; the other directors following in alphabetical order. The following persons having signed the application form and paid the entrance fee were then elected:—Messrs. James Lacey, Melbourne; E. T. Church, Balaclava; F. Buckhurst, Melbourne; G. W. Francis, Melbourne; G. E. Gulliver, Melbourne; D. Rankin, Elsternwick; C. E. Towl, Melbourne; A. L. J. Peters, Bendigo; W. D. Williams, Glenferrie; Robt. Raffan, Carlton; E. V. J. Hughes, Nathalia; John McSwiney, Wodonga; H. J. Mewkill, St. Arnaud; W. G. Strover, Carlton; F. H. Beresford, Lilydale; J. R. V. Murphy, Melbourne; F. T. Parry, Parkville; F. H. Gough, Echuca; E. L. Fisher, Melbourne; F. W. White, Melbourne; A. R. Bailey, Malvern; F. N. Pleasance, Melbourne; E. H. Leete, Malvern; C. J. Gabriel, Abbotsford; H. W. Wheeler, Colac; A. J. Richardson, Kyneton; J. H. Goode, Moonee Ponds; T. E. Turner, Auburn; C. T. Skewes, Camberwell; H. B. Walters, Caulfield; J. E. Wasley, Melbourne; W. A. London, Bendigo. A proposal from the I.O.A., in reference to a scheme for increasing the amount of insurance placed through the Company, was postponed for further consideration. It was decided that the monthly meeting of the directors be held on the first Wednesday in the month at 10.15 a.m.

A further meeting was held on September 11th, at 8 p.m., all the directors being present. Correspondence was received from Mr. W. Cornell, secretary Ballarat Chemists' Association, stating that he would attend the general meeting of chemists on behalf of his association; from Mr. T. A. Wild, Ararat, wishing the scheme every success, and trusting that it would receive the support of all pharmacists; from the manager, the I.O.A., forwarding cover note for floating policy; from Mr. H. H. Stockfeld, joint manager in Sydney of the I.O.A., stating that the movement was extending to Brisbane and Adelaide. A number of pharmacists forwarded the forms sent out with the prospectus, intimating the amount of fire and plate-glass insurances they were prepared to place with the I.O.A. The secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. wrote, asking for particulars of the movement. Mr. J. A. Crisp, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, wrote, stating that he intended bringing the scheme under the notice of the Council. Mr. R. C. Cowley, Brisbane, intimated that the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland was considering a Defence Scheme, and asked if it would be possible to extend the operations of P.D.L. to the other States, with local directorates. The matter was discussed, and it was decided that at the present juncture it would be unwise to extend the company's sphere outside of Victoria. From Mr. W. C. Kernot, Geelong, stating that Mr. Norman Pardey would be present at the general meeting to represent the Geelong chemists, and stating that there were six of the local pharmacists who intended to become members. A communication was received from the Crown Law Department, intimating that the company would require to use the word "Limited," and furnish the necessary returns under the Companies Act. The solicitor forwarded the certificate of incorporation, and stated that he had that day registered the company under the Companies Act, and that it could now legally carry on business. The secretary reported that the Articles of Association had been executed by the directors, and lodged at the Registrar-General's office. It was decided to have them printed, and a copy forwarded to each member of the company. The solicitor stated that it would be necessary for the company to have a common seal, and the secretary was authorised to have one prepared. The following new members were balloted for, and elected:—Messrs. F. W. Gilbert, Ivanhoe; Leo. A. Koch, Toorak; Arthur F. W. Vale, Kensington; A. E. Bilton, Charlton; E. Trembath, Fitzroy; David Evans, Cohuna; Joseph Garrick, Collingwood; J. C. Pickford, Armadale; H. W. H. Clarkson, Brunswick; Henry Davis, St. Kilda; Jas. Taite, Yea; W. H. Woodhouse, Toorak; T. A. C. Sayle, Sandringham; A. H. Adler, Hawthorn; W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford; T. A. Dickson, Geelong; Frederick Lee, Prahran; A. M. Darken and Alex. Nicolson, Albert Park; C. Hembrow, Beechworth; W. J. Williams, East Melbourne; J. Champion, Richmond; J. W. Cochran, Malvern; T. H. Mann, Warracknabeal; J. M. Molloy, Leongatha; W. M. Jewkes, Essendon; G. H. Bartleman, North Fitzroy; C. H. F. Yelland, North Carlton; C. Gadcke, Fitzroy; P. T. Williams, Box Hill; B. G. Lewis, Middle Brighton; J. J. Barnes, Koroit; W. McCall Say, Benalla; A. H. Heath, Camberwell; T. A. Wild, Ararat; R. W. Wilkinson, Melbourne; H. Sutcliffe, Abbotsford; John Bristow, Parkville; L. C. Langsford, Stawell; J. A. Kruse, Hawthorn; W. J. S. Cowper, North Fitzroy; T. E. Cooper, Bendigo; W. L. Williams, Bendigo; D. Anderson, Bendigo; A. E. Sayer, Bendigo; J. W. Fraser, Golden Square; T. R. Jones, Bendigo; Harry A. Lay, Eaglehawk; J. J. Cocking, Bendigo; W. K. Burnside, Eaglehawk; Geo. McWilliam, Eaglehawk; J. T. Torrance, North Melbourne; J. W. B. Pedley, Yarraville; Joseph Cox, Armadale; Walter Markham, Carlton; J. J. Hill, Upper Hawthorn; T. Gardiner, North Melbourne; P. J. Mulhall, Seymour; R. W. Maxwell, East Prahran; A. W. F. Vale, Richmond; John Barker, North Fitzroy; Miss Kathleen L. Hope, Albert Park; F. Cheshire, Melbourne; H. J. O'Halloran, North Fitzroy; H. B. Taylor, Richmond; F. G. A. Barnard, Kew; G. A. May, Richmond; A. McC. Hadden, Coburg; E. Daintree, East Malvern; Norman M. Pardey, Geelong; Max Landman, Auburn; W. P. C. Spiller, Glenferrie; Duncan Shaw, Collingwood; A. W. B. Aumont, Collingwood. The chairman said that altogether 106 members had now been elected. Mr. Church reported that Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. intended to place portion of their fire insurance with the I.O.A., and that Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. were giving the matter consideration. It was decided not to discuss any matter

outside the Defence proposals at the general meeting. The Hon. Treasurer submitted the financial statement, showing that £112 6s. had been received to date. The meeting then adjourned.

The Defence Proposals.

General Meeting of Pharmacists.

A meeting of pharmacists, convened by Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., was held at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on September 11th, at 8.30 p.m. There was a representative attendance of about 100. The chairman of directors (Mr. F. Buckhurst) presided. Large placards descriptive of the aims and objects of the company were hung around the hall.

In opening the meeting, the chairman said that at a general meeting of pharmacists held in July last, the question of establishing a Chemists' Defence Association was discussed, and a committee was appointed and empowered to draw up a scheme, and submit it to the pharmacists of Victoria. After a good deal of preliminary work and consideration of several schemes, the committee decided to adopt certain proposals, which were subsequently put into legal form, and were now before pharmacists throughout this State. Before this was done there had been many difficulties to overcome. It had been suggested that a fund might be raised to be administered by trustees. It was found, however, that it was almost impossible to get any persons prepared to act in that capacity and assume the responsibilities of the position. An opinion was also received from the solicitor, that the cost of working under trustees would be very little less than if a company were formed and registered under the Companies Act, and recommending that the latter course be adopted. Negotiations were then entered into with the various insurance companies, with a view of deciding whether it would be better to deal with them, or for the proposed company to take its own risks. It was then ascertained that the Insurance Office of Australia Ltd. was prepared to enter into a very liberal arrangement with the Company. The terms of this arrangement were so generous that the committee had no hesitation in accepting them. Provisional contracts were entered into, and with as little delay as possible the scheme was placed before pharmacists. The defence proposals, in his opinion, were framed in such a way that they should commend themselves to all pharmacists in Victoria, so that there might be one common plank, one bond of union, all meeting on the ground that what was good for the whole must be good for the individual. One of the most important features of the scheme was the arrangement with the I.O.A., whereby the Defence Company took out a floating policy of insurance covering all members insuring for £200 and upwards for double the amount of their policy. Thus for a subscription of £1 per annum (plus the entrance fee of £1, which it was only fair to say would be raised later on) a pharmacist would become a member of the company, and entitled to all its privileges, and would be indemnified against loss up to £100. For a further 10s. he would be indemnified for £200, which really meant that he would be protected up to £400, as the provisions of the floating policy then came into effect. The annual subscription of £1 was thus divided into two moeties—one half went to the insurance company to secure the policy of £100, and the other half was devoted to the administrative expenses and to increasing the reserve fund. The company had entered into an agreement with the solicitor of the Pharmaceutical Society, whereby free legal advice would be given to members on matters pertaining to their business. Members would therefore see that they were getting a very fair return for their money. By forming a company and registering it in this way they had also been able to secure an agency with the I.O.A., whereby a commission of from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. would be paid to the company as commission on all insurances, such as fire, plate-glass, etc., so that if the chemists of Victoria enthusiastically took up this part of the scheme the revenue of the company should be largely increased. There was no reason whatever why in a few years the reserve fund should not reach a substantial amount. Already over 100 members had been elected, although the prospectus had only been circulated eight or nine days. This showed that pharmacists were in earnest, and were drawn together in the face of a common danger. Their Bendigo representative on the board of directors (Mr. Peters) had brought with him the membership forms of every chemist in Bendigo and Eaglehawk. That was the proper spirit to show. In drawing up the Article of Association, the directors had taken large powers. They had widened the franchise, and made it as democratic as possible, so that every member would have a voice in the management, and at the annual meeting the members would have an opportunity of saying whether they were satisfied or otherwise with what had been done during the year. He had great pleasure, indeed, in welcoming several delegates from the country districts, who were present. The Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong Chemists' Associations had each sent a special representative to the meeting, and he noticed that Mr. Mewkill, of St. Arnaud, was also present. He could assure them that the members of the board of directors and the secretary had done their utmost to place these proposals on a sound and sure basis, and he believed that with continued good management there were great possibilities before the company. In his hand he held what was really their charter of incorporation, the certificate of the Registrar-General registering them under the Companies Act, and authorising them to commence business.

The secretary then read a number of apologies from pharmacists unable to be present, but wishing the company every success. Mr. J. Lacey, president of the Pharmacy Board, wrote that if he had been able to attend he would have been pleased to propose a motion endorsing the scheme, and commending it to pharmacists generally. Mr. J. Digby wrote that he intended taking out a £500 indemnity policy, and he sincerely trusted that all pharmacists would co-operate and make Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. a success. Inroads were constantly being made in the business, and he thought that one object they should keep in view was to try and get direct representatives

of pharmacy in Parliament. Mr. F. H. Gough, Echuca, wrote, urging all pharmacists to become members. "Like a great many more," he said, "I was not greatly concerned over the risks of carrying on a chemists' business in the ordinary way, but my recent experience has convinced me that it is a very easy matter for a chemist to be landed not only for damages, but for costs, which are a heavy penalty in themselves. Thus a verdict of £200 damages, with costs added, was recorded against me. After making what my solicitor advised me was a very satisfactory arrangement with the plaintiff, my total expenses fall little, if any, short of £500. By the very generous assistance of my fellow chemists (and I desire to express my deepest thanks and appreciation for their kindly sympathy and timely aid), I was fortunate enough to receive £290, yet even after allowing for that very handsome contribution, I am still a loser of £200, or more. I am mentioning this to show how expensive law is and how heavily it presses on an individual, in order to impress on those who are in doubt the advisability of being in some scheme of mutual protection. If such a case can be successfully conducted against one, it can against another, and no chemist can afford to be uninsured, when for such a comparatively small sum he can get the protection afforded by such a company as P.D.L."

Mr. E. T. Church, vice-chairman of directors, said that when Mr. Gough's case was brought before a previous meeting, no one knew it was going to be discussed, and it was therefore all the more pleasing that so splendid a result was achieved. They were all sorry for Mr. Gough that he had been so heavily cast in costs and damages, but they were glad for the fraternity as a whole. It made chemists realise the danger they were in. A pharmacist might take every precaution, yet there was no certainty that the same experience might not befall any one. There was not the slightest doubt that it was the best scheme ever placed before the pharmacists of Victoria. It provided for the small man who might be absolutely ruined if a heavy claim were made against him. With the floating policy every member would be covered to double the amount of his own policy, provided he insured for what the directors considered a reasonable amount—namely, £200. Surely every pharmacist was a sufficiently keen business man to see that the small entrance fee and annual subscription gave him a good return for his money. There was a far wider outlook in this movement. All were beginning to realise they must pull together. They had been disunited too long. On every side, other sections of the trading community were uniting and forming strong unions for their mutual protection. For many years past those fighting in the interests of pharmacy had received very little assistance. When a meeting was called there was generally a beggarly array of empty benches. The large attendance at this meeting showed that there was a greater disposition on the part of the general body to take their share of the burden. There should be more *esprit de corps* amongst them. They should get into touch with one another, and endeavour to overcome petty jealousies, and work together for their mutual advantage.

Mr. H. H. Stockfeld, joint manager of the L.O.A., who had come over specially from Sydney to attend the meeting, and Mr. W. R. Cave, the Victorian manager, who was also present at the invitation of the directors, were then welcomed by the chairman. Mr. Stockfeld, in responding, said it was a great pleasure to him to be present. He really did not expect anything like such a large meeting. It certainly looked as if the movement was going to be a success. He had attended a good many chemists' meetings in the other States, and had never before seen so many pharmacists gathered together. Organisation of this kind was badly wanted in every State. Movements of this sort were often very far-reaching, and he had no doubt that Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. had a good future before it.

Mr. C. E. Towl said, from time immemorial it had been a bye-word amongst pharmacists that they had little or no voice in the shaping of legislation affecting their interests. He hoped that this was going to be remedied, and that they had now found a common cause in which they might all unite. As an appreciation of what was due to their profession as a profession, the present movement was an advance on anything they had done before. They all knew how unsatisfactory meetings of pharmacists had been in the past. Many had given up attending meetings at all on account of the little, pettifogging interests which pervaded them. This movement had created an issue of a broad, general character in which they might all join. The first two planks of the company's motto, Protection and Defence, were practically synonymous. First, "protection against errors and unjust claims." No matter how careful and systematic a man might be mistakes would happen. It spoke volumes for Victorian pharmacists that errors were so few. The second plank, "Defence against aggression—legal and political," was the *sine quo non* of the first—*viz.*, when an attack was made they must be ready to take a defensive stand. The last, and yet perhaps the most important, "Loyalty to one another and the craft in general," was the plank which he hoped would be the beginning of binding them together in a common band. There was no doubt the country did not adequately recognise the services which pharmacists were rendering to the community. Bricklayers, carpenters, and other tradesmen and craftsmen had by their strong unions been able to accomplish something which a hundred years ago would have been laughed at as impossible. Improved conditions of labour had been forced upon the community by these unions. The creation of wages boards was now almost a daily occurrence. Even a chemists' wages board was now being suggested. Such a board, he contended, would practically abort the intention of the Medical Act, Part III., which was generally admitted to be the finest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. By all means let a Wages Board be appointed for those who were qualified, but to drag those in who could not, and would not, pass, their examinations was to create a position which injuriously affected the status of the qualified man and nullified to a great extent the value of his training. The Government demanded that pharmacists, for the protection of the public, should be properly educated and pass

stringent examinations, and in return gave them little or no privileges. By some subterfuge or other, their domains were constantly being invaded, and the result was that they had to-day nothing like the protection they were entitled to. He believed the Defence Co. gave them a common ground on which they might all meet, and, with advantage, press their claims more strenuously both on the Government and the public. (Applause.)

Mr. G. H. Bartleman said that he could speak from experience of what the Chemists' Defence Association had done for pharmacists in Great Britain. He had unfortunately once been compelled to avail himself of their assistance in defending a case brought against him, with very satisfactory results, as the case was dismissed on a technicality. He knew, too, that members frequently obtained the advice of the Association's solicitor in matters pertaining to their business. The directors were men of expert knowledge, and their experience was invaluable in advising members what to do in cases brought against them. There was no doubt pharmacists in Victoria would feel more secure now that a similar movement had been launched here. Litigation of any sort was an expensive luxury, and he thought the directors of P.D.L. were to be congratulated in bringing forward such a satisfactory and far-reaching scheme.

Dr. Plowman, who spoke at the request of the chairman, said that without question the meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of pharmacists he had ever attended. Although he was a pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain he had never registered in Victoria. He thought it augured well for the future prospects of P.D.L., that members of the Pharmacy Board and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had accepted seats on the directorate. It was also a wise thing, in his opinion, to have constituted a separate organisation untrammelled by official restrictions. He had had a large experience of official bodies, but always found them hampered by the limitation of their scope and powers. He had watched the work of the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society for many years, and had always considered they were watchful, and doing their utmost to safeguard the interests of pharmacists. Every encroachment on their privileges that could be resisted found both the Board and the Society eager to do their part. Mr. Shillinglaw, the secretary and registrar, was devoted to the interests of pharmacists, and those behind the scenes knew something of the work he was able to accomplish. Notwithstanding this, there still remained ample scope for such a body as the P.D.L., which started with the goodwill of both the Board and the Society, and which he hoped would continue to work under the same favourable auspices. He was acquainted with the work of the Medical Defence Association of Victoria, to which he had, when in practice, been a regular subscriber, and he testified to the good work that organisation had done in resisting bogus and unjust claims on members of the medical profession. He believed that pharmacists would find that with such a body as P.D.L. behind them, claims which might have a serious effect would be readily resisted and compromised. He had carefully read the published evidence in Mr. Gough's case, and was convinced that if the action had been decided by a Judge the verdict would have been different. He wished them Godspeed in their efforts to bring about greater unity, and foresaw a result which perhaps at present was not fully appreciated. There had been a very powerful advance in the organisation of the medical profession recently. He believed the interests of the two branches of the profession were in many respects identical, and would converge, and that the ultimate result would be a more harmonious relationship between the prescriber and the dispenser, than most of those present dreamt of. Though he represented both branches, he could not shake off his old allegiance to his first love—pharmacy.

Mr. E. G. Owen said that after the eloquence of the previous speakers, he did not think they would want a further speech from him. He had been asked to propose a resolution, and it gave him great pleasure in acceding to the request, because he believed the present movement was likely to lead to very important results. The resolution was:—

> "That this meeting of pharmacists endorses the scheme of the provisional directors, as embodied in the prospectus, and pledges itself to do its utmost to extend the movement throughout the State."

Mr. H. J. Mewkill (St. Arnaud) said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He had delayed returning to the country in order to be present at the meeting, and he was very pleased now that he had done so.

Mr. Lee asked whether it was the intention of the directors to defend all cases under the Pure Food Act. The chairman replied that such an undertaking would be inconceivable. Every member had the right to submit his case, and he undertook that the directors would give it their best consideration, and if it were found to be of general interest, or a question of principle, then the company would defend the case. Mr. Lee said he had raised the point because he did not approve of the company defending Pure Food prosecutions indiscriminately. The chairman's explanation quite met his views.

Mr. Pickford asked if the directors were quite satisfied as to the stability of the I.O.A. The chairman said there was not the slightest doubt in the world on this point. The I.O.A., although not long established, was a stable and strong organisation, recognised by the Underwriters' Association. Pharmacists need have no doubt on this point, and he urged them to place all the insurances they could through P.D.L., in order that the commission earned might be added to the reserve fund. It was to the interest of members to make even special efforts to secure insurances from their friends. That day he had induced a medical friend of his to insure his motor car with the I.O.A., through P.D.L. The directors were now considering a further scheme in reference to life insurance, which he believed would be of considerable advantage to pharmacists.

Mr. W. D. Williams asked if there were any conditions in the policy under which the insurance company might disclaim liability. Would

they pay compensation if a pharmacist was intoxicated at the time? The chairman said that his own personal feeling was that they need have no fear as to the treatment they would receive from the I.O.A. Mr. Stockfeld said his company had asked its Solicitors to frame the conditions of the policy, as there was no precedent to work on. The policy would absolutely protect them in all matters connected with the handling of drugs and medicines. That policy would be submitted to the directors of P.D.L. before being put into practice, and any suggestions made by them would receive consideration. He thought that was a very fair attitude to take up. The policy would then be printed, and would afford all the protection asked for. If Mr. Gough had had a policy his case would never have gone to court at all, and he would have been spared all the worry, and injury to his business. If a chemist were intoxicated at the time an error was made certainly no compensation would be paid. The company, however, always assumed that he was sober and in his right mind at the time, unless evidence was submitted that the contrary was the case.

Mr. W. H. Cornell (Ballarat) said he was pleased to be present at so successful a meeting. The Ballarat Chemists' Association had sent him as a delegate to ascertain exactly what the proposals were. His association had discussed the scheme entirely from the insurance point of view, as a protection against errors. They considered that an alternative scheme, whereby every chemist paid £2 10s. into a general fund, would be best. If every chemist in Victoria put this amount towards a fund they would have £1000; if only half paid it, they would have £500.

Mr. Owen: The Pharmaceutical Society tried that some years ago, and it was found wanting.

Mr. Buckhurst said that the scheme suggested by Mr. Cornell had been submitted to the directors, who went thoroughly into the matter, and came to the conclusion that the responsibilities of trustees were so great that they could not get anyone to act. The scheme submitted had now to be accepted or rejected. They had reserved a seat on the directorate for Ballarat, but, so far, not even an application for membership had been received from that centre.

Mr. A. L. Peters (Bendigo) said that the local association there worked well, and had achieved a good deal from a pharmaceutical point of view. When Mr. Gough's case was considered every pharmacist in Bendigo and district contributed £1 1s., and promised to support a Defence scheme if the country were given reasonable representation on the board of management. When the provisional directors submitted their scheme, his association decided to nominate him for a position on the Board of Directors. The Bendigo chemists were very enthusiastic about the scheme, and, without exception, every one of them had become members. (Applause.) In addition to that, they had all undertaken to place as much insurance with the I.O.A. as possible. They were all unanimous that the directors had formulated very satisfactory proposals.

Mr. Norman Pardey (Geelong) said that he had been sent to the meeting by his association to listen, so he did not intend to make a speech. A meeting had been called the previous night, and six of the Geelong pharmacists were present, all of whom agreed to become members of the company. He would have pleasure in letting his colleagues know how successful the movement had been.

Mr. Williams asked whether P.D.L. would derive any benefit if a pharmacist instructed his agent to place his insurances with the I.O.A. The chairman explained that if he did this through an insurance broker, P.D.L. would get the over-riding commission. For instance, he had placed his insurance with the I.O.A. in this manner—the broker got 10 per cent., and the I.O.A. credited P.D.L. with 5 per cent. P.D.L. derived no advantage if it went through an insurance *agent*, as distinguished from a *broker*. But even then, the I.O.A. would receive the benefit, and that was better than nothing. Mr. Stockfeld said that if the insurance came through a house and land agent, P.D.L. would get 5 per cent., and the house and land agent 10 per cent., but it would be far better to send it through P.D.L. when possible, in order to get the full commission.

Mr. Leete asked if the directors of P.D.L. exercised any control over the admission of members, and if the I.O.A. could decline to issue a policy to any member. The chairman said that the directors had full power to refuse a member, and under certain circumstances to expel him, with the proviso that such member had the right to appeal to a special general meeting of the company. Mr. Stockfeld said that the I.O.A. would issue policies to all members elected by the P.D.L. In reply to Mr. Turner, he said that his company intended to set up a special department to deal with P.D.L. business. They also proposed to ask the directors of P.D.L. to nominate their own adjuster, and were prepared to submit to the arbitration of any arbitrator appointed by P.D.L. Pharmacists would realise what an advantage this would be to them in settling claims. (Applause.) In reply to Mr. Goode, Mr. Stockfeld said that the chemist insuring his property or stock would get the usual 10 per cent. cash discount himself.

Mr. Owen's motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lee moved—"That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the provisional directors for the invaluable services they had rendered to pharmacists in connection with this movement." Mr. Champion said he had pleasure in seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The chairman said that he was sure that the directors were amply repaid for their work and trouble by the appreciative manner in which their proposals had been received. The secretary read the names of those who had been elected, and urged all pharmacists to place at least portion of their insurance with the I.O.A. through P.D.L.

Mr. Champion asked what would be done if a member had to pay a claim exceeding the amount of his policy. The chairman said that the directors would carefully consider such a case, and if the circumstances warranted it, would make an additional grant from the reserve fund. He strongly recommended every member to insure for at least £200, so as to be able to take advantage of the floating policy. In reply to Mr. May, he said that the 1s. fee for each employee was a

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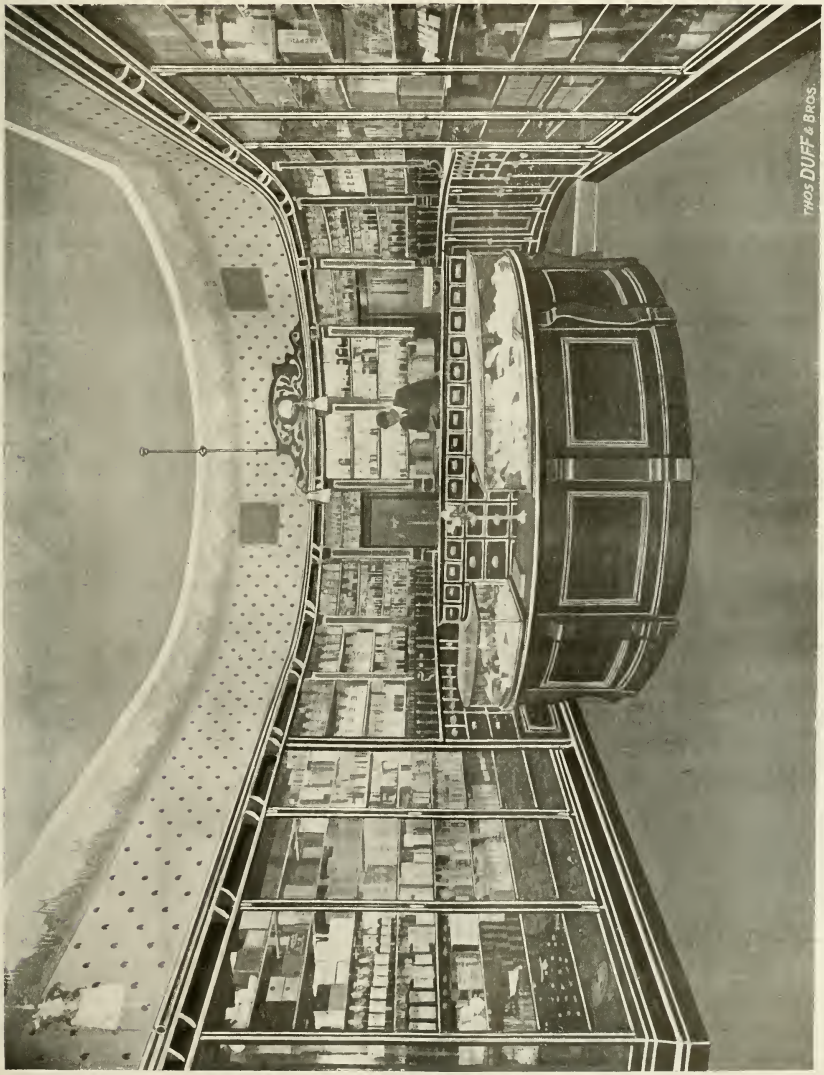

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Mr. Towl said they ought not to part without showing some appreciation of the kindness shown by Mr. Stockfeld and Mr. Cave in attending the meeting. He moved that a very hearty vote of thanks be tendered to them. Mr. Bailey seconded, and the motion was carried. Mr. Stockfeld, in responding, said he hoped they would not be found wanting. The movement was going to work for their mutual advantage. He was pleased to inform them that the other States were taking action on similar lines.

Mr. Williams moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and said that pharmacists greatly appreciated his efforts to make this company a success. Mr. Owen seconded. Dr. Plowman said he had been at a good many meetings of one kind and another, and had seldom seen a meeting better handled. Mr. Buckhurst was clear, definite and accurate in all his answers, and proved throughout that he had a thorough grip of the question. The motion was carried unanimously. The chairman, in responding, said that he could never have believed there could have been so much unanimity and concord amongst such a large body of chemists. It was quite a pleasure to look round and see so many representative pharmacists present. He was not going to take all the praise himself, because all his co-directors had unstintingly given him material assistance. He intended taking a holiday shortly in the country, and visiting as many pharmacists as he could, and if his efforts did not result in an accession of members to P.D.L., he was sure it would enlarge his knowledge of mankind. (Laughter.) He was intensely gratified with the meeting, and was abundantly satisfied with the result of the movement.

Mr. Butchers, in response to calls, said that he had done his best to make both the meeting and the movement a success. Like the chairman, he was delighted with the support accorded to the scheme, which he thought augured well for the future of pharmacy.

The meeting then adjourned.

(The chairman asks us to state that he omitted to express his thanks to the Chemists' Cricket Club for kindly postponing their meeting, which had been called for the same date, in order that it might not clash with the Defence meeting.)

DENTAL.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held on the 23rd August, 1912; the chair was occupied by Mr. A. L. Elvins. There were also present Mr. T. F. W. Hall and Dr. Philpots.

The Registrar reported the result of the prosecution of J. E. Mitty, at Birchip, when the defendant was fined £5 and £11 9s. 4d. costs. Information was received as to another person who was alleged to be practising dentistry, though neither registered nor "recorded." The Registrar was instructed to investigate the matter, and if the facts were as alleged, to institute a prosecution.

Leopold Orchard, writing from Perth, W.A., forwarded three certificates of the Junior and Senior Public examination.

It was decided to refer the certificates in question to the Professorial Board of the University of Melbourne, to inquire whether they would be accepted as equivalent to the certificates required of Victorian students with respect to the preliminary examinations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on 10th September, under the Presidency of Mr. A. Wadsworth. Others present were:—Messrs. W. Short, T. M. Snelson, C. J. Carroll, while an apology was received from Mr. Ll. P. Williams.

A letter was read from the Treasury Department, forwarding the opinion of the Crown Law Officers in regard to apprenticeships under the Pharmacy Act, in which it was stated "that Section 11 of the Pharmacy Act was not affected by the provisions of the Indentures Act." It was received.

The Late Dr. Honison.—A letter was received from the members of the family of the late Dr. Honison, conveying their thanks for the sympathy of the Board.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £240 9s. 7d.

Pharmacists Registered.—Norman George Gordon Cowell, Narrowmine; George Stanley Reardon, Dulwich Hill; Maurice Percival Fletcher, Annandale; Leslie Anderson, Glebe Point; Horace James Fowler, Mudgee; Thomas Edward Pidcock, Leeville; Russell Jamieson, Petersham (all passed final examination); Wilfred Barnes, Sydney (chemist and druggist of Great Britain); Andrew Joseph Wright, Sydney (pharmaceutical chemist of Queensland). Each was granted a poisons' licence.

It was agreed to accept Mr. John Patrick M'Tierman's matriculation pass of the Sydney University in lieu of the preliminary examination of the Board.

Storekeepers' Annual Poisons' Licences Granted.—Frank London Hodgkinson, Yerong Creek; Charity Jane Barden, Curban; Albert Edward Aston, Barellan.

Indentures Registered.—Edna Marie Blomfield to F. Blomfield, Bathurst; Gilbert Alexander Rodger MacDonald to J. M. MacDonald, Rylstone; John Joseph Doyle to J. Spence, Sydney; Vincent Rath to F. M. Woods, Forbes; Septimus Chas. Parle to J. Spence, Sydney, Edward Samuels to P. W. Purdie, Sydney; Allan James Mone to H. G. Mallam, Armidale; Frederick Arnold Walsh to J. Spence, Sydney; Lyndon Robt. Smith to P. T. Knapton, Mudgee.

Extra Final Examination.—An application was received from eleven candidates for an extra final examination towards the end of November. It was decided to accede to the request, but the actual date was left for decision by the examiners.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The council met on 10th September. Those present were: Messrs. A. Wadsworth (Chairman), C. J. Carroll, W. Short, T. M. Snelson and F. Gray. Mr. Williams sent an apology.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £72 1s. 4d.; in Savings Bank, £513 4s. 2d.; Defence Fund, £100; total, £685 5s. 6d. Benevolent Fund, £39 19s. 8d.

Members Elected.—H. R. Burnett, Paddington; J. A. Martin, Milson's Point; G. Dwyer, Glebe; W. M. Winning, Burwood; J. A. Vincent, Sydney; C. M. Attwater, North Sydney; Charles Orr, Port Macquarie; M. P. Fletcher, Annandale.

The Secretary reported that a circular had been sent to master pharmacists asking for subscriptions towards defraying the expenses incurred in an action in the matter of the Wages Board, including the cost of a reporter at the meetings. He said that a considerable amount of money had already been received in response to the appeal, and an offer made by some of the contributors to send more if necessary.

Veterinary Bill.—The President stated that the Minister for Lands had received a deputation from the council in regard to the proposed Veterinary Bill. It was introduced by Mr. F. J. Thomas, M.L.A., and the formulated proposals of the council were submitted to the Minister, who received their views most cordially. He (the Minister) said that it was intended to draft certain alterations, including a clause exempting pharmacists from the Act—which meant that registered pharmacists shall be allowed to do the veterinary work as before, and be allowed to charge for it.

Insurance.—The matter of insurance against claims, arising out of alleged unskilful dispensing in pharmacies, was discussed, after which it was decided to arrange a meeting with the manager of a certain insurance company with a view to going thoroughly into the matter. Later, pharmacists will be notified as to the result.

Friendly Societies and B.M.A.—Mr. Flowers (Chief Secretary) has had numerous conferences with representatives of Friendly Societies respecting their relations with the British Medical Association. Several matters having been straightened out, the way is now open for a conference between the Friendly Societies and the B.M.A., which it is expected will shortly be held. Mr. Flowers says he has received favourable replies from five Friendly Societies, in regard to his proposal to open public dispensaries in each Friendly Society district, and only one unfavourable reply. The idea of the Minister is to enable medicines to be dispensed for sick people of slender means who are not eligible for membership of Friendly Societies. In each case where the Friendly Society is agreeable, the Government will make arrangements for honorary medical officers to attend the patients. The Friendly Society will simply dispense the medicine prescribed, for which the Government will pay. The lodge doctors will have nothing to do with the patients.

Tuberculosis Dispensary—On the 16th inst. the first Government tuberculosis dispensary will be officially opened by the State Governor (Lord Chelmsford). It will form part of the scheme of dealing with the tuberculosis scourge, and will be located in Hay-street. Later on others are to be established at the Glebe, Surry Hills, North Sydney, Paddington and elsewhere in the metropolitan area, while the extension to the country is also in contemplation. At the Hay-street institution advice will be given freely on the best methods of combating the disease, and its prevention from spreading. Members of the medical profession are heartily supporting the scheme, and will attend at the dispensary to receive callers. Nurses will be sent to the homes of the patients to see that the latest rules in tuberculosis treatment are observed, and to make the proper arrangements with their families. It is hoped that much will be done in this way to check the growth of the disease, especially when patients in the early stages are secured and brought under observation.

Pure Foods Commission. Dr. Ashburton Thompson returned to Sydney from South Australia at the end of last month. In South Australia the Commissioner took evidence regarding legislation, and on the subject of pure foods generally. The Commissioner has already carried out investigations in several of the States, including Tasmania. Dr. Thompson, at the expiration of his Queensland visit, will go to Victoria, where the taking of evidence will probably terminate. The preparation of his report will be a work of considerable magnitude, and may not be completed before the end of the year.

Drug Warehouses—Mr. Nathan appeared before Judge Scholes in the Industrial Court on 20th August last, in support of an application by Elliott Bros. Ltd., for the variation of the Award of the Storemen and Packers' (Drug Warehouses) Board, on 18th April, 1912. Mr. T. Miller, on behalf of the United Storemen's Union, opposed the application. It was sought to insert a provision that the ordinary working hours for warehouse hands should not exceed 48, instead of 44, as provided in the Award. It was pointed out that the evidence before the Board was that the work was not laborious nor dangerous, and that the Award placed the appellants at a disadvantage in regard to persons engaged in similar industries, who were in competition with them, and were allowed to work longer hours. A provision was wanted enabling boys who had entered the industry under 16 years of age, and then left it to pursue some other occupation, to return under the conditions available to youths entering the industry after their 16th or 19th year. It was asked that the ordinary hours for women and girls should be 48 hours per week, instead of 44, on the ground that the evidence before the Board showed that the work done by them was of the simplest nature, and that beyond a desire to get an increase of wages they were satisfied. The applicants asked for 16s. a week for female employees in their fourth year, and 18s. afterwards, instead of 19s. and 22s. as fixed. The higher rates, it was claimed, were not justified by the evidence. At the request of the parties decided to visit the

factories so as to see the nature of the work performed by employees coming under the Award.

Chemists' Shops—The Pharmaceutical Wages Board met on 9th September, under the presidency of Mr. Curlewis. Mr. Bell (Read and Read) appeared on behalf of Messrs. Anthony Hordern and Sons, and asked practically for an exemption of the firm from the provisions of the Award, on the grounds that the persons employed in the proprietary medicine section of their business were already working under an Award, and that no dispensing was done by the employees. Mr. Powell Poole—representing the Shop Assistants' Union—said that the union at that stage objected to the exemption of any employer or firm. The Chairman said he intended to deal with all applications for exemption at the conclusion of the evidence, when opportunity would be given to employers who wished to be exempted from the Award to attend and place their case before the Board. Further evidence was then taken.

Mr. H. Moore, manager of a pharmacy at North Sydney, stated that he had always received a bonus since he became manager. He did not regard the bonus as a salary. A man would not know all the details of the business of a shop in six years, but a person should have a thorough knowledge of the management of a business in eight years, allowing for an apprenticeship of three years. He would not say that the profession of a pharmacist was a healthy one, owing to the constant strain, long hours, and close confinement for 13 or 14 hours a day. It might be classed as healthy if the working conditions were better. Generally speaking he worked 62 hours a week. Under the last Award employees worked 57 hours a week. Managers were not covered by the Award. The witness went on to say that his assistant (unregistered) was responsible when witness was away from the shop. He did not think pharmacists were qualified to judge urgent cases of sickness. Twenty-five per cent. of the dispensing business in his shop was done after 6 p.m. Witness would advocate that shops be closed altogether on Sundays, and at 6 p.m. on week days, the work to be continued till 9 p.m. one night a week.

Chemists' Early Closing—Giving evidence the other day before the Pharmaceutical Wages Board, Mr. Clement Gray, a chemist of Newtown, said that pharmacists had been slaves to the public in the matter of hours for a long time past. If the shops were closed at six o'clock the public would not suffer. This was done in Tasmania. He did not hold that no case of emergency should be treated after 6 p.m. by chemists, but contended that if a medical man were available his services should be sought. A chemist could not refuse to make up a prescription in an urgent case. During his experience in 13 suburban pharmacies he had not met with a single case where an urgent prescription was received after 6 p.m. He did not go so far as to say that all chemists' shops should be closed at the hour stated, and that no one should remain within call. Some arrangements might be made for shops in the suburbs to remain open later in turn. He pointed out that for urgent cases most medical men had the essentials at their rooms.

Drug Storemen and Packers' Award.—On Friday, 13th September, his Honor Judge Scholes, in the Industrial Arbitration Court, delivered judgment on the appeal by the employers in the drug industry against certain provisions of the Award of the Storemen and Packers' (Drug Warehouses) Board given on 18th April last. He stated that the portion of the appeal relating to Clause 1, and dealing with the hours of work, had been settled by agreement. Prior to the issue of the Award all employees in warehouses worked 44 hours per week in the day time, and four hours at night—equal to 2288 day hours and 208 night hours per annum, at the rate of 48 hours per week. Then the employer gave a fortnight's holiday on full pay each year to the employees. Now the employer still gives a fortnight's holiday on full pay, but for that gets two hours' work in each week at night from the employee as compensation, the result being that under the Award the employee would work 2288 hours in the daytime and 104 hours at night, leaving 104 hours unaccounted for. In order as far as possible to account for this it has been agreed that these 104 hours shall be worked by the employee in the daytime and were added to the 44 hours in the proportion of two per week, making 46 hours per week to be worked in the daytime. The result is that the employee in the warehouse will hereafter work the same 2496 hours per annum as formerly, or 48 hours per week, but will work 104 instead of 208 of them at night, and for all hours worked at night, with the exception of those 104 given by the employee as consideration for holidays will receive overtime rates instead of ordinary rates.

Another portion of the appeal had been arranged between the parties in such manner as would allow boys who had left the industry and returned thereto to take up their positions where they had left off. Prior to the Award each factory was worked according to its own custom, the hours varying from 41¼ to 46½ per week. In dealing with this matter his Honor said he wished it to be understood that the Court had not considered, nor was it attempting to settle the question whether 44 hours per week should be laid down as the maximum number of hours of labour for females. As a principle the Board had thought fit to set the hours of work for females throughout the factories at 44, and as far as he could see the Board had not erred. It might seem inconsistent that females in warehouses should work 48 hours in a week, while those in factories worked 44. The industry had in its growth ordained it so, and no one had objected until the employers did so now. There was no reason as far as he could see why the custom so long prevailing in the industry should be changed.

The further contention was that 19s. for females in their fourth year and 22s. thereafter, was too high, but comparing the work of the females in the factory in this industry with that of those in other industries, and with that of those in warehouses in this industry, and against whose wages there is no challenge, he could not say that the Board in stating the wage objected to was wrong.

The result was that with regard to the wages and hours of females in factories under this Award, they would be allowed to stand as awarded. He added a new clause providing that boys and youths leaving the industry and returning thereto should be paid on return at the rate at which they left off, and be paid thereafter according to the scale in Clauses 6 and 7 respectively which would have been applicable to them if they had not left off.

Friendly Societies and B.M.A.—With a view to healing the breach between the doctors and the Friendly Societies a conference between the parties, arranged by the Chief Secretary, was held on Saturday, 14th September, at which the B.M.A. and the various Associations of Friendly Societies were represented. The reason for Government intervention was on account of the recent trouble at the Kurri Kurri Hospital, which threatened to extend to other institutions. The question of wages was discussed, the limit at which a man should receive the benefits of attendance from lodge doctors. A number of resolutions were carried, which are to form the basis of a report from a committee deputed to arrange a workable scheme. The Minister expects that this report will satisfactorily settle all matters in dispute. At the conclusion of the conference the Minister (Mr. Flowers) said that he trusted that all breaches would be bridged over, and the way paved for more harmonious relations between the parties in future.

Personal Notes and Trade Items:

Mr. John A. Wilson, Australasian representative for Bengers' Food Ltd., of Manchester, will make his headquarters in Sydney, but at present has not decided upon offices.

The Imperial Drug Company, manufacturers and vendors of patent medicines, 107 Pitt-street, Sydney, has been registered under the Firms Act (proprietor L. J. Salmon).

Dr. Andrew Honison, Secretary to the New South Wales Medical Board, who passed through a long and painful illness, died on 22nd August last. Born at Parramatta, he received his education in Sydney, after which he graduated at the University of Edinburgh, as M.B. and Ch.M. He returned to Sydney in 1874, and since 1877 had been Secretary to the Medical Board. It was in this position that he came into association with the members of the Pharmacy Board, and its Registrar—both Boards meeting in the same room. As he was always a good friend to pharmacists his loss is keenly felt and deplored. Dr. Honison was one of the founders of the Historical Society, and wrote for the Government a history of the Post Office, and the first issue of postage stamps in this State.

Mr. Watkins, of Hunter-street, Newcastle, has disposed of his business to Mr. A. M. Hart, late of Burrowa.

Mr. William Lester, pharmacist, of Mudgee, passed away on 20th August last at the age of 50 years. A native of the town, the deceased carried on business in Mudgee only. He was a Director of the Mudgee Building Society, and of the Mudgee Gas Company, and was closely associated with all public movements.

Mr. L. Zions, the energetic Secretary of the P.A.T.A., is at present at Dr. MacCormick's private hospital, to which he was removed for operation. This has been successfully performed, and Mr. Zions is making good progress towards recovery. Mr. A. H. Reuss is acting as Secretary during Mr. Zions' absence.

P.A.T.A.—The following additions have been made to the protected list:—

Size.	Article.	Minimum Price to Retailers.	Minimum Price to Public.
	Cinnak Gold Cure ...	14/- doz. 18/6 for ½-gr. lots; larger lots at special rates	1/6
	No. 1 Golcryst ...	2/- per dozen	3d.
	No. 2 ,, ...	4/- ,, ...	6d.
	No. 3 ,, ...	8/- ,, ...	1/-
Small	Imperial Embrocation	16/- ,, ...	2/3
Large	,, ,,	33/- ,, ...	4/3
	Livatonia Liver Tonic	14/- ,, ...	1/6
6 oz	Lysoform Disinfectant	15/- ,, ...	2/-
16 oz.	,, ,,	41/- ,, ...	4/6
32 oz.	,, ,,	78/- ,, ...	8/6
	Selmo Preparations ...		
Small	Cough Elixer	9/- ,, ...	1/-
Med.	,, ,, ...	13/6 ,, ...	1/6
Large	,, ,, ...	22/6 ,, ...	2/6
	Fluid Magnesia ...	9/- ,, ...	1/-
	Foam	9/- ,, ...	1/-
	Lozenges	4/6 ,, ...	6d.
	Ointment	9/- ,, ...	1/-
	Pills	9/- ,, ...	1/-
	Skin Soap	4/6 ,, ...	6d
	Tooth Paste	9/- ,, ...	1/-

The price of carbolacene has been altered as follows:—Pints, 12s. per dozen to retailers and 1s. 3d. to public; and Blockettes (a), 19s. 2d. per dozen and 2s.; B, 24s. and 2s. 6d.; D, 4s. 10d. and 6d.; E, 4s. 10d. and 6d.; Lavatory Cubes, 4s. and 6d. Another alteration is Impey's May Apple, to 18s. per dozen to retailers (gross lots at special rates), and 2s. to public.

The only removal from the list is Greathead's Mixture.

The following circular was issued after the publication of the list to the retail trade:—

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Wulfing & Co., to place Sanatogen, Albulactin and Formamint Tablets on the P.A.T.A. list, as from Monday, 9th September, 1912, at the following prices:—

Minimum Wholesale Price to Retailers less 2½ p.c.	Minimum Retail Price.
Sanatogen, small, 24/6 per doz.	2/6 per packet
,, medium, 37/6 per doz.	3/6 ,,
,, large, 65/- per doz.	6/6 ,,
Albulactin, small, 20/6 per doz.	3/3 ,,
,, large, 60/- per doz.	6/6 ,,
Formamints, 23/- per doz.	2/6 ,,

Parcels of £5 worth are subject to an extra discount of 5 per cent.

QUEENSLAND.

Pure Food Commission—Queensland Evidence.—Dr. Ashburton Thompson, the commissioner appointed to inquire into the question of uniform food and drug standards throughout the Commonwealth, commenced the hearing of evidence in Queensland at Parliament House, Brisbane, on August 29. The sittings occupied five days, and were concluded on September 4, when

Dr. Thompson left for Sydney. Amongst the witnesses examined was Dr. J. S. Elkington, Queensland Commissioner of Public Health, who explained the provisions of the Health Act and traversed the various new regulations proposed to be made thereunder. Speaking with reference to clause 71 of the Interstate Conference regulations, Dr. Elkington said that it had been argued that pharmaceutical chemists should be exempt from the provisions regarding the declaration of certain drugs in mixtures supplied by them for consumption off their premises. He regarded this request as a reasonable one, being of the opinion that the restriction was unnecessary. Mr. G. J. Mackay, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, took exception to the proposals that prescriptions should not be repeated without the doctor's orders. He suggested that the best way out of the difficulty would be for the medical man to specify when he did not want the prescription repeated. There were times when the repetition of a prescription was a matter of urgency. With regard to the declaration of the contents of each bottle, witness said that the Pharmaceutical Society objected to the principle of being compelled to label the ingredients. The rights and duties of the pharmacist were not sufficiently recognised, although medical men were specially exempted. The Society agreed that some drugs should be entirely prohibited, except on a doctor's prescription. The declaration of phenacetin, for instance, on a chemist's label would not restrain the use of it when a person could buy it from the grocer. While potent and active drugs were sold wholesale in patent medicines, it seemed that the regulations affecting the pharmacists would hamper them in assisting in the keeping of the public health. He did not approve of prescribing by chemists, but there were cases where it was unavoidable. To refuse would often mean driving a person to patent medicines or a quack. Witness urged that the Poisons Act should be included in the Pure Foods administration. He suggested that the use of bakers' malt extract should be prohibited, except for bakers' purposes. Its dietetic value was low, and it possessed no nutriment; yet it was often purchased by mothers on account of its cheapness. Arthur B. Chater, pharmacist, referred to anomalies in the regulations requiring the declaration of the contents, and urged that pharmacists should be exempt from these provisions. He maintained that the chemist should be as free to prescribe drugs as the doctor, although the qualification of the pharmacist included no instruction in the functions in the human body in health and disease. The good sense of the chemist would prevent him prescribing in cases where a doctor should be called in, or prescribing drugs which should not be administered. If "counter prescribing" was stopped, it would drive people to illegal practitioners. The Australasian Phamaceutical Formulary should be recognised as one of the standards. There were items in the B.P. Codex which were below the dignity of a standard, and as that work included such things as shaving cream and violet powder, he did not recommend its recognition. A board of analysts should be appointed to accept and formulate standards. Robert Charles Cowley, director of the College of Pharmacy, and secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, said, with regard to labelling, a slip label on some other part of the bottle would be more emphatic than a panel in the principal label. He said that pharmacists had complained of doctors prescribing in cypher in order to compel patients to go to certain chemists. Witness urged that some allowance should be made in the regulations for substances which deteriorated owing to climatic conditions where reasonable care was taken, otherwise there might be harassing prosecutions. A number of witnesses were examined with reference to the standards for vinegar, eggpowders, biscuits, cordials, etc. Mr. J. T. Joyce, manager for the Helidon Spa Co., said that he did not agree with the provision that potable waters should be merely boiled. He thought that the regulation should be altered, and that all water should be properly filtered. William J. Costin, pharmaceutical chemist, said he appeared to represent the wholesale druggists. He gave lengthy evidence with regard to the standard for imitation vinegar. He contended strongly that acetic acid was not vinegar. Dr. Elkington was re-examined, and said it was the intention of the Department to bring the new regulation into force gradually. It might be three years before they were fully enforced. This concluded the taking of evidence in Brisbane.

A Central Dispensary.—A meeeing of Master Chemists was held on August 27th. The only Brisbane chemists and managers not represented were Mr. J. D. Connellan and his two branch managers, Messrs. Martin, Miller, Trouton, sen., and Costin. Those present were:—Messrs. G. J. Mackay, F. W. Simmonds, F. J. Wheeler, R. C. Rutter, M. H. Cormack, J. Wilkinson, A. B. Chater, F. Sutherland, G. F. Haenke, G. Watkins, W. Pearce, W. J. Trouton, jun., J. W. Ward, W. A. McGuffie, J. D. Clarke, R. Lenehan, A. Learmonth, J. W. Case, W. R. Colledge, P. Carrol, J. Daly, R. C. Park, A. Wilkinson, W. G. Marshall, G. W. Ward, F. J. Considine, G. Ridgley, F. J. Timbury, J. Geddes, H. W. Thomason. Mr. G. J. Mackay was voted to the chair. The business of the meeting was to discuss provisions for supplying urgent medicines to the public, and when such provision was made, to fix the hours for opening and closing chemists' shops.

Mr. Mackay then propounded the scheme suggested by the Business Committee, which was to form a company, whose shares would be limited to registered pharmaceutical chemists, and to purchase an existing business, particulars of which he had obtained. The proposal was to carry on this business as a going concern, and to provide quarters for a manager, who would undertake to supply urgent medicines after ordinary chemists' shops were closed. It was suggested that assistance should be supplied by master chemists, either practically or monetary. Mr. Mackay then went on to outline the possibilities of such a scheme, such as making it a buying concern, a centre from which proprietary lines might be distributed for the purpose of competing with lines on which little or no profit was now obtained; for competing with cutting firms who may at any time in the future fix upon Brisbane as a centre of activity. He did not anticipate any difficulty

whatever on the score of labour. The first, and what to him was the most attractive aspect of this scheme, lay in the fact that it would be a paying proposition from the first, while any other scheme that had been proposed would necessitate their dipping their hands deeply in their pockets.

Mr. J. W. Ward said that in 1906 he had advocated the same scheme and chemists would not have it. Now he was not too keen on an all-day and all-night pharmacy. He thought they would do better by securing rooms in a back street, with accommodation for a manager. He did not anticipate the total cost would be more that £6 per week, and they could charge double price after closing hours.

Mr. Forbes, in supporting Mr. Ward's scheme, said that he saw great difficulties in the way, especially through the Central Pharmacy competing with neighbouring chemists. He did not think that Mr. Ward's scheme would entail a loss that would amount to more than 10s. per month for each master chemist, provided all fell in with the scheme.

Mr. W. R. Colledge supported the scheme for an all-night pharmacy only; the larger scheme, he said, was not within range of practical politics. He said his dispensary, and its branches, provided for as many as 40,000 people in the Brisbane area, and their night calls in the two branches where provision was made for night attendance did not amount to more than four calls per week.

Mr. J. W. Case thought that the night dispensary was the best for the present. There was no reason why the larger scheme should not be attempted later.

Mr. F. J. Timbury thought that a scheme whereby certain chemists should provide for urgent prescriptions alternately would be quite practical. It was not further discussed owing to its impracticability.

Mr. G. Watkins said Mr. Ward's scheme might be theoretically practicable, but it would necessitate relays of men, and the cost that had been mentioned was much too low. The only practical scheme was a central pharmacy as Mr. Mackay had outlined. Personally, he did not like any scheme of this kind, but as he could not defer to his likes and dislikes, he would support Mr. Mackay's scheme.

Mr. A. B. Chater asked who was going to support Mr. Ward's scheme, and would the suburban chemist who resided on his premises have to finance what to him was not a necessity.

Mr. G. W. Marshall foresaw great difficulties in running Mr. Ward's scheme.

Mr. Wheeler said that there would be a difficulty in securing a permanent man.

Mr. Sutherland objected to any scheme that was for the public benefit and did not benefit themselves.

Mr. R. Lenehan said that he had originally favoured Mr. Ward's scheme, but he could not support any scheme that would favour one district only. He would only support a scheme that would support itself. The great advantage he claimed for the Central Pharmacy was that it would be a paying proposition from the first. Furthermore, it had great possibilities. Sooner or later, a cutting firm would start business in Brisbane, and the Central Pharmacy scheme would be a great factor in meeting competition. Much had been said as to its competing with themselves, but no one need worry about that if they kept the management in their own hands. They need not worry about the number of assistants required to run the business. He anticipated the business would run the assistants, and would put money in the shareholders' pockets.

Mr. R. C. Park said the Business Committee had thrashed out the scheme thoroughly. He himself believed in closing at 6 p.m., but provision must be made for dispensing urgent medicines after that hour. The fact that such few cases per week had been noted was all the stronger argument against Mr. Ward's scheme. The business that the committee had in view would not interfere with anyone.

Mr. J. Wilkinson asked if an individual could not do the same and mar the scheme.

Mr. Mackay said that in view of the backing the Central Pharmacy scheme would receive from the doctors, he could not think any one person could mar the scheme, though it was quite within his rights to try.

Messrs. D. J. Clarke and F. W. Simmonds also supported the Central Pharmacy scheme.

Mr. W. A. McGuffie said that the Central Pharmacy scheme was the only practicable one, and he was prepared to put £50 into it.

Mr. G. W. Ward said that as a night pharmacy could only be a dead loss, he would also support the Central Pharmacy scheme, and he was prepared to give it financial backing.

On the two schemes being put to the meeting, that for instituting a central pharmacy was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Case then proposed, and Mr. Rutter seconded, that a provisional committee, consisting of Messrs. A. B. Chater, G. J. Mackay, G. W. Marshall, G. W. Ward, C. Ridgley, Robt. Lenehan, W. A. McGuffie, R. C. Park, and J. W. Case, be appointed to give effect to the resolution of the meeting, and the formation of a Limited Company to establish the Central Pharmacy and to submit the scheme to a future meeting .

Provisional hours of closing were next discussed in view of the establishment of a central pharmacy. These were ultimately fixed as follows: —Opening, week-days, 8.30 a.m.; closing, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 8 p.m., Friday, 9 p.m., Saturday, 1 p.m.; open Saturday evenings, 6.30 to 8 p.m.; open Sundays and holidays, 10 to 12 a.m. and 6.30 to 8 p.m.

Personal and Trade Items.

Mr. G. Watkins and his two daughters have just returned from what Mr. Watkins describes as a splendid and most enjoyable holiday trip of nine weeks in Java. This holiday will, unfortunately, prevent Mr. Watkins being present at the Pharmaceutical Conference, and his partner, Mr. Mackay, will take his place.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on the 15th August, 1912. Present: Messrs. H. T. Gould, president; J. T. Weaver, T. James, W. B. Drake, M. Rushton, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—The Hon. the Attorney-General wrote asking the reasons of the Board for thinking that it would be undesirable to allow of Company Pharmacy. Resolved to defer reply tor the present, and that the President and Messrs. Rushton and Drake be a sub-committee to look into the whole matter. Mr. Cowley wrote regarding amendment of constitution of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference. Resolved that it be referred to the Society to deal with.

Room at Technical School.—Registrar reported that Prof. Macleod had offered the use of his own room for examination purposes. Resolved that the President and Mr. Rushton interview Prof. Macleod, and make such arrangements as they deem advisable.

Dr. Brooks.—Registrar reported that Dr. Brooks had waited on him regarding Mr. Brownell's advertisement, and stated that he was consulting his committee in the matter, and would write as soon as possible.

Reciprocity with New Zealand.—The Registrar tabled draft of the agreement and proposed regulations with respect to this, amended in accordance with the views of the Board. The amendments were approved.

Amended Regulations. — These were further considered, together with a letter from Mr. Beaumont, giving the views of the northern chemists, and it was resolved that the matter be left with Messrs. Drake and James to further revise, and report as soon as possible.

Launceston U. F. Dispensary.—Resolved that enquiries be made as to the dispensary keeping an open shop, and if so, action to be taken.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Breach of Dental Act—Joske v. Mitty.—J. E. Mitty was charged, at the Birchip police court, on the 19th August, 1912, on the information of Ernest Joske, Registrar of the Dental Board of Victoria, that he did on the 26th of June, 1912, at Birchip, practise dental surgery by the performance of an operation upon the natural teeth of one G. H. Shebler, otherwise than in his own name, contrary to the provisions of section 5 of the "Dentists Act, 1910." Mr. E. Joske appeared for the Dental Board, and the defendant, who pleaded guilty, was represented by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Joske said the case was one which the Dental Board regarded in a very serious light. The defendant had not the necessary qualifications for registration as a dentist in Victoria, and his name was not "recorded," so clearly he was infringing the law.

Constable Shebler stated that on the 26th of June, he visited a house off the main street, Birchip. On the front gate there was a brass plate —Mr. Blencowe, Surgeon Dentist. There was a like plate on the wall of the house near the front door. He rang the bell, and J. E. Mitty opened the door. He said, "Are you the dentist?" Mitty replied "Yes." He said, "I would like you to have a look at a tooth." Mitty replied, "Very well, just step in." Then he showed me into a room in which there was a dentist's chair. At the request of defendant he sat in the dental chair, and then opened his mouth, and Mitty made an examination. Mitty said, "The tooth is broken on both sides." Asked if he could fill it, Mitty said, "Yes, I can fill it for you and it will last a bit longer." He replied, "How much will it cost?" Mitty said, "I won't charge you anything. I don't make a charge for filling. He then filled my tooth with wadding, and while doing so, said, "You have a fine set of teeth." He then got up from the chair and felt a bitter taste in his mouth. He said, "That's bitter." Mitty replied, "Yes, it's arsenic, it will kill the nerve in 24 hours." He took some water to clean out his mouth, and then shook hands with Mitty and left.

Mr. Thompson addressed the Bench on behalf of the defendant, who admitted breaking the law. He had made application to be "recorded," and when he finally learnt that there was no hope of the Dental Board acceding to his application, he decided to dispose of his practice.

The Police Magistrate: The Bench are of opinion that the defendant knew well that he had no qualification to carry on business. He had made application to the Dental Board, and had been refused.

Mr. Thompson: I hope your Worships will take into consideration the fact that the costs are very heavy in this case.

Mr. Joske said the train fares to Birchip and the travelling expenses made the costs heavy. He thought that £11 9s. 4d. would be a moderate sum under the circumstances.

The Police Magistrate: The bench have decided to impose a fine of £5, with £11 9s. 4d. costs.

POISONING CASES.

Camphor Liniment —Fanny Simmons (57), residing at 200 Drummond-street, Carlton, was admitted to the Melbourne Hospital on September 3 suffering from poisoning by camphor liniment taken internally by mistake. She died four days after admission.

Lysol.—Jas. H. Lake, an old-age pensioner, was found dead in Alexander-avenue on September 8 with a half-empty bottle of lysol nearby. The mouth of the man bore evidence of a quantity of lysol having been taken.

Mrs. Caroline Anderson (67), residing at Creswick-street, Footscray, was admitted to the Melbourne Hospital, on September 10, suffering from the effects of lysol poisoning.

Creosote.—Mr. P. Cohen, P.M., held an inquiry at the Morgue on September 5 concerning the death of Millie Bret Hart (24), single, who died at the Melbourne Hospital on August 30. Evidence was given that deceased had swallowed creosote, and a verdict of death due to that cause was recorded.

Chlorodyne.—Two sisters, Louisa Sage (50), and Alice Sage (40), were found dead in their room at Macaulay-road, Kensington, on August 26. On the dressing-table in the room was a bottle that had contained chlorodyne. Their bodies were removed to the Morgue.

Eucalyptus Oil—Athol Murray, a child aged two years, residing with his parents in Nicholson-street, Abbotsford, swallowed half a bottle of eucalyptus oil on September 12, and was taken to the Children's Hospital in a critical condition.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Extra Pharmacopœia. Martindale and Westcott, 15th edition, 2 vols., London, H. K. Lewis—The extra Pharmacopœia has for a long time been practically indispensable to the practitioner or pharmacist who desires to be up-to-date in his work. A new edition is, therefore, nowadays always looked forward to with the greatest possible interest. It is unfortunate that it cannot be based upon a new revision of the British Pharmacopœia. One really gets rather impatient when one considers that in these days of rapid progress it is now 14 years since the last revision was made, and from the character of the reports made from time to time to the General Medical Council, several years may still elapse before another revision appears. At longest, decennial revisions should be obligatory. Unlike most works that have run through a number of editions, no preface to the 1st edition is reprinted, hence one is uncertain as to the date when it appeared, but it may be said that this is the 15th edition, and that a revised edition has been required at average intervals of something under 2 years. This fact speaks for itself as to the value of "Martindale." A new departure is noted in the present issue. In place of the familiar single volume, there are now 2 vols. Coincidentally, the price has advanced, so that in place of the half-guinea of some years ago, the volumes are priced separately, and the sum of one guinea has now to be paid for the two. The general scope of the work is well known, so that it is only necessary to note the new features of the present revision. Vol. I. contains the description of drugs and chemicals of general Materia Medica, including those which are official, as well as those "which have attracted particular attention in the medical and scientific world." A synopsis of the Indian and Colonial addendum follows. Next in order, Vaccines and Antitoxins require 84 pages for their consideration. Then follows a chapter on animal organo-therapy, another on sterilisation, as applied to Pharmacy, and a table of infectious diseases, including the average period of incubation, period of isolation and quarantine. Some pages are devoted to the legal aspect of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act (Great Britain), together with the schedule of poisons and recent regulations, by order of the Privy Council. Poisons and their antidotes might well have followed this, but their consideration is placed apart and relegated to the far end of Vol. I., after the general index and posological table. It may be remarked that the index for the two volumes is to be found in Vol. I. only, an unusual arrangement. Vol. II. embodies analytical and experimental work, and contains many suggestions for ascertaining the purity or otherwise of articles of official and non-official Materia Medica. The approximate composition of patent and proprietary medicines is given in this volume. Chapters are also devoted to mineral waters, health resorts, antiseptic power of chemicals, analysis of blood, urine, foeces and the like, water, butter, and milk analyses, bacteriological and clinical notes in reference to certain diseases, etc., and concludes with a useful glossary of words likely to be found in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish prescriptions. We have noted only the more salient contents of the two volumes. Many more excellent features, such as lists of abbreviations, tables of equivalents, etc., are to be found, and it may be said that the present revision represents in a marvellous manner a condensation of an astonishing amount of matter of interest to the practitioner and pharmacist. One feels compelled to acquire each revision as it appears, but the cost is now becoming serious. One looks back to the time when it was a slim volume, easily carried in the breast pocket. One now looks forward to the time when it may assume the form of a monumental production "indispensable to the physician's or pharmacist's library."

S.P.

The Abolition of the use of the spoon as a measure for Medicine.

At the ordinary meeting on 7th August, of the British Medical Association, Victoria Branch, the President (Dr. J. F. Wilkinson) in the chair,

Dr. Gerald Weigall moved—

That owing to the inaccuracy of present methods, it is desirable to abolish the use of the spoon as a measure for medicines in chemists' prescriptions.

Dr. Gerald Weigall said he would like to indulge in a little personal explanation. Fifteen years ago he had become acquainted under circumstances that were nearly tragic with the fact that a tablespoonful by measure and the measure of a tablespoonful were quite different things. When he drew the attention of his medical acquaintances to this fact, he found it was well known. When he started to lecture to nurses he explained to them the difference between the two, but what nearly everybody did was to use the actual tablespoonful instead of a measure. He did not see why their prescriptions should be mutilated by the transposition of something which was not intended. We wrote, "half an ounce," and meant half an ounce. He thought something should be done in the matter; that something was simple—the chemist should be instructed to learn the directions as within. The President told him that he had proposed a similar motion some time ago, which was carried by the branch, but nothing further was done by the Council. The present haphazard way of measuring was a reproach to a scientific society. Of course, in many things like mag. sulph. and other harmless drugs it did not matter much, but in others, as heroin hydrochlor, as a cough sedative, it was very important. People who attach great importance to the amount

of digitalis, for example, in what they consider to be a proper dose, would be annoyed to think that this carefully-considered quantity was going to be altered at the discretion of the person with the tablespoonful. A correct measure could be brought for a few pence, and if the directions indicated its use, would be so bought.

Dr. Kent Hughes seconded the motion.

The President said that he had considerable pleasure in putting the motion, as he had brought the matter forward some years ago, and the motion was carried by the Society. It was referred to the Pharmaceutical Society [we are informed that there is no record of any such resolution having ever been forwarded to the Society. Ed. A.J.P.] and they suggested meeting members of the Branch in consultation over the matter. For some reason there was some bungling as to who should call the conference, and the meeting was never held, and matters had drifted on till the present. He certainly did not think that it was to their credit as scientific practitioners that there should be this haphazard method of measuring drugs. They should have some reasonable guarantee that the patient would get the dose ordered, and he thought the simplest way would be to have the prescription literally translated, as it was written, and the patient would soon find out what it meant. If the motion was carried, the council could take steps to communicate with the Pharmaceutical Society, and see if something could not be done. Medical men themselves should be accurate in writing prescriptions, and when half an ounce, or other definite measure, is meant, half an ounce should be written distinctly, and not "tablspoonful, teaspoonful, or dessertspoonful." The motion was carried and referred to the council, who dealt with the matter at the meeting on the 28th August, and have invited the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to request all chemists to literally translate prescriptions in these terms, and thus encourage the public to secure proper medicine measures, and so put a stop to the present unscientific measurement of dosage which so largely prevails.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

THE COMMONWEALTH REGISTRAR OF TRADE MARKS has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

T.—Device with the letter "T." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Thomas M. Hanlon, trading as E. Towl and Co., 32 Sturt-street, Ballarat, chemist.

ARSAN.—The word "Arsan." Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and medicated foodstuffs, included in this class. Dr. F. A. V. Klopfer, Leubnitz, Dresden, Germany.

TRYPSOGEN.—The word "Trypsogen." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. G. W. Carnrich Co., 29 and 31 Sullivan-street, Manhattan, New York.

HAIRANU.—The word "Hairanu." Preparations for the hair. Margaret Leonard, 3 Sydney Arcade, George and King-streets, Sydney, masseuse.

LIPTIC.—The word "Liptic." Tooth brushes. Robt. W. Withycombe, 283 Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TOLL.—The word "Toll." Vermin destroyers. Public Requisites Ltd., 182 Oxford-street, Sydney.

VIROL.—The word "Virol." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Virol Ltd., 152-166 Old-street, London, E.C.

PIONEER.—The word "Pioneer." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy, not including medicated foods or medicated beverages. Commonwealth and Sayers' Dental Co. Ltd., 9 O'Connell-street, Sydney.

VESTAL.—The word "Vestal." Perfumed soap. Vinolia Co. Ltd., 41a Upper Thames-street, London.

WHITE WINGS.—The words "White Wings" soaps, perfumery, etc., Lever Bros. Ltd., Balmain, Sydney.

ALBAROSE.—The word "Albarose." Perfumery, toilet articles, etc. W. B. S. Green, Chatswood, N.S.W.

ALGOR.—The word "Algor." Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, philosophical research. Liverpool Borax Co. Ltd., Liverpool.

STUART'S.—Stuart's Headache Tablets. Medicine for human use. Duerdin and Sainsbury, 309-311, Flinders-lane, Melbourne, wholesale druggists.

BROUGHTON.—Distinctive brand. Lotions and salves for external human use, and pills for human use. Ernest Petrie, trading as M. Broughton, 1 Pier-street, West Hoe, Plymouth.

LUXALL.—The word "Luxall." Ointment for human use. F. J. S. Hutchinson, Towers and Boundary-streets, Charters Towers.

CHERUB.—Device and word "Cherub." Chemical substance for use in medicine and pharmacy. Jas. Geddes, 234 George-street, Brisbane, chemist and druggist.

FIELD'S.—Combination of devices. Medicated herbs used for the cure of throat affections. F. W. Field, 64 Toorak-road, South Yarra.

MISBE.—The word "Misbe." Medicinal preparations and plasters for human use. E. P. Dieseldorff, 3 Hindersen Str., 3 Berlin, N.W.

VOLOSSINE.—The word "Volossine." Hair restorer. Thomas Channon, Camp-street, Timora, N.S.W.

CEL-SO.—The compound word "Cel-so." Medicine for treating nervousness, sleeplessness, heartburn, sour-stomach, indigestion, sea-sickness, and headache. Celery Soda Co., 9 Main-street, San Francisco, U.S.A.

ZOEGEN.—The word "Zoegen." Infants' and invalids' food. John Bell, Hills, and Lucas Ltd., Tower Bridge Road, London.

CEREGEN.—The word "Ceregen." A proteid food. John Bell, Hills, and Lucas Ltd., London.

LOTIL.—The word "Lotil." Toilet preparation, etc. The Lotil Co. Ltd., Tower Bridge Road, London.

TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.—A trade-mark dispute between two well-known makers of aerated waters was decided on September 10 by the Re-

gistrar of Trade Marks. Messrs. E. Rowlands Pty. Ltd. had lodged an application to register the word "Sarilla" as a trade-mark for an aerated drink. The application was opposed by Messrs. Schweppes Ltd. The applicants admitted that the word was derived from sarsaparilla, but contended that it was an "invented word," within the meaning of the Act. After hearing evidence and argument, the Registrar decided that the word "Sarilla" was properly registrable, and dismissed the objection lodged by Messrs. Schweppes Ltd. with costs.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

The following Patents have been applied for at the Commonwealth Patent Office during the month:—

"Apparatus for condensing and drying milk, meat extract, and the like, liquids." Jens Ole Antonio Amundsen, No. 5816.

"Obtaining fibres, gums, and juices from fibrous plants." Frank Victor Raymond, Wynford Ormsby Beere, and James Ernest Rough, No. 5819.

"Receptacles for treating tooth-brushes antiseptically." Robert Morse Withycombe, No. 5836.

"Medicine for indigestion and rheumatism." Charles Bennett Richards, No. 5843.

"Boy's medicated toilet mask." Charles Davidson Paterson and Edward Thomas Cheeseman, No. 5946.

"Appliances for cleaning the teeth or massaging the gums." Robert Morse Withcombe, No. 5959.

"Electric foot-warmer." William Harding Woodward and John Roger Bow, No. 5969.

Chemists' Cricket Club—Annual Report, Season 1911-12.—The report submitted, presenting the doings of the club during Season 1911-12. With a roll of 42 members, it will be seen that a creditable increase has taken place, the club gaining an addition of 10 to that of the previous year. From a cricketing aspect, the season is not marked with any great success, as owing to unsettled weather conditions, the abandonment of at least five matches resulted therefrom. Matches played, 11; won, 3; lost, 2; drawn, 6. The results may be regarded as satisfactory when it is considered that players of repute are frequently met with. It is claimed that though few innings were played, the averages are pleasing, and compare more than favourably with those of last season, C. Buckley's performance, with an average of 86, accompanied by such splendid bowling figures, being unique. The ashes of the Interstate contest still rest in N.S.W., but it is agreed that the performance of our team in the recent match was highly creditable. Enough said, when the figures in both departments of L. W. Pye are recalled. The usual Portarlington trip was replaced by an afternoon at Dandenong, where an enjoyable game was played, resulting in a victory for the C.C.C. Satisfaction was freely expressed at the Annual Cinderella Dance, under the able secretaryship of S. Fripp, jun. There was a record muster, and the committee feel that the future success of this social event is assured. The headquarters were as usual at the R.C.G., and we again offer our best thanks to Messrs. Bird and Capewell, hon. sec. and curator respectively, for their kindness. We have to record our thanks to Mr. C. Pleasance for the use of rooms for Committee meetings. Ten committee meetings were held, at which the following attended:—D. Shaw, 6; J. Champion, 2; J. C. Pickford, 1; A. Vale, 7; F. N. Pleasance, 8; G. Hastings, 7; T. DeGruchy, 10; S. Fripp, jun., 8; F. Braithwaite, 4; A. Chapman, 7; W. Berkley (elected Dec. 22), 5; C. J. Gabriel, 10; C. Tonkin (resigned), 2. The resignation of A. Vale as secretary was received with regret, C. J. Gabriel being elected to the post. Two vacancies occurred on the Committee—C. Tonkin, on account of his visit to England; and C. J. Gabriel, through election to the secretaryship. Messrs. W. Berkley and A. Vale filled the vacancies. During the year two members joined the ranks of benedicts—A. Vale and R. G. Francis. The treasurer announces the funds to be in a sound condition, the amount in hand being £14 19s. 10d. D. Shaw, president; C. J. Gabriel, hon. sec.

The proposed new rules have been drafted, and copies forwarded to members.

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Runs.	Not Out	Highest Score.	Average
Buckley, C.	4	345	1	79	86.50
Jordan, F.	3	33	3	26*	38.00
Ballantyne, J. ...	2	23	—	59	26.50
Aumont A. B. ...	9	167	4	34*	33.30
Berkley, W.	7	193	—	44	27.57
Chapman, A	7	98	1	17	11.33
Carter, F.	3	32	—	23	11.00
Staker, E.	8	101	1	35	14.42
DeGruchy, T. ...	10	160	3	21*	14.28
Gabriel, C. J... ...	7	94	—	21	13.42
Martin H.	3	23	—	14	11.50
Hill, W. H.	3	34	—	20	11.33
Humphrey, A. B. ...	2	11	1	8*	11.00
Rouvray, H.	2	22	—	18	11.00
Vale, A.	2	20	—	19	10.00
Matthias, F.	6	54	—	24	9.00
Bowers, D.	2	16	—	11	8.00
Turner, T. E. ...	1	6	—	6	6.00
Hastings, G.	3	13	—	8	3.33
Ready, T.	3	12	—	2	4.00
Holloway, T.... ...	5	5	—	3	1.00
Sutcliffe, L.	4	3	—	3	—

* Signifies Not Out. Interstate Matches Included.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Ballantyne, J. ...	21.3	2	66	4	7.32
Buckley, C.	24.2	4	97	13	2.46
Turner, T. E. ...	5	5	24	2	12.0
Hastings, G.	22	3	98	5	19.60
Chapman, A.... ...	54.4	4	301	15	20.00
Berkley, W.	26	0	146	6	24.33
Hill, W. H.	30	2	192	7	28.05
Holloway, T.... ...	34	2	156	4	20.10
DeGruchy, T. ...	20	0	85	2	42.50
Aumont, A. B. ...	23	2	106	2	53.00
Matthias, F.... ...	47.3	5	165	3	55.00
Bowers, D.	18	1	84	—	84.00

Interstate Matches included.

Wholesale Druggists' Football Match.—The employees of Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. and Duerdin and Sainsbury played a return football match at the Wesley College oval on Saturday, August 17. The game resulted in a win for Duerdin and Sainsbury's team by 7 points. The scores at half time were R. T. and Co., 7 goals

1 behind, 43 points; D. and S., 2 goals 5 behinds, 17 points. From this stage, Duerdin and Sainsbury's team made a strenuous rally, the final result being—D. and S., 8 goals 9 behinds, 57 points; R. T. and Co., 8 goals 2 behinds, 50 points. In the evening the teams and their supporters held a smoke social at the Port Phillip Hotel. Mr. H. G. McRoberts occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. S. Fripp, jun., W. Howden, W. Dunstone, Garland and Eyres. An excellent musical programme was provided, and the evening proved a most enjoyable one.

The College of Pharmacy Reunion will be held at the College on 26th September (Thursday). The committee consist of Miss Lilian Knipe, Messrs. G. A. May, N. Pleasance, E. McLellan, representing the past, and Miss Dora Alston, Messrs. F. Cahir and H. C. Reader, representing the present students. The programme is in the hands of a committee, comprising Messrs. T. E. Turner, J. Phillips and M. Bennett. The Joint Secretaries are Mr. F. T. Parry (representing the past), and Mr. F. A. J. Mathias, the present. Tickets, 2s. 6d., are obtainable from the Secretaries and members of the committee. Judging by the ready sale of tickets, the reunion promises to surpass even last year's, when Mr. M'Alpine was the guest of the evening.

The September Examinations of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. — The following were the questions given at the Preliminary Examination held on 2nd September, 1912:—

LATIN.

Accidence, Syntax, Composition.

Cæsar, De Bello Gallico I.; or Vergil, Aeneid I.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

1. Translate *either* both pieces from Cæsar *or* both from Vergil.

A.

Cæsar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut aequato omnium periculo spem fugae tolleret, *cohortatus* suos proelium commisit. Milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Ea disiecta gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, cum ferrum se *inflexisset,* neque evellere neque sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare poterant, multi ut diu iactato brachio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi et pedem referre et, quod mons *suberat* circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte et succedentibus nostris Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter xv agmen hostium claudebant et novissimis *praesidio* erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenire, et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani *conversa* signa bipartito intuleruut: prima ac secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret, tertia, ut venientes sustineret.

B.

Cognito Cæsaris adventu Arioviustus legatos ad eum mittit: quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id per se *fieri* licere, quoniam propius accessisset, seque id sine periculo facere posse existimare. Non respuit condicionem Cæsar iamque eum ad sanitatem reverti arbitrabatur, cum id, quod antea *petenti* denegasset, ultro polliceretur, magnamque in spem veniebat, pro suis tantis populique Romani in eum beneficiis cognitis suis postulatis *fore* uti pertinacia desisteret. Dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus. Interim saepe ultro citroque cum legati inter eos mitterentur, Arioviustus postulavit, ne quem peditem ad colloquium Cæsar *adduceret*: *vereri* se, ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur: uterque cum equitatu veniret; alia ratione sese non esse venturum. Cæsar, quod neque colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat neque salutem suam Gallorum equitatui committere audebat, commodissimum esse statuit omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis eo legionarios milites legionis decimae, cui quam maxime confidebat, imponere, ut praesidium quam amicissimum, si quid opus facto esset, haberet. Quod cum fieret, non irridicule quidam ex militibus decimae legionis dixit: plus quam pollicitus esset, Cæsarem facere: pollicitum se in cohortis praetoriae loco decimam legionem habiturum, nunc ad equum rescribere.

C.

At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feraene,
Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo *nemorum* sub rupe cavata
Arboribus *clausam* circum atque horrentibus umbris
Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
Virginis os habitumque *gerens* et virginis arma,
Spartanae, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce *volucremque* fuga praevertitur Hebrum.

D.

Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
Maxumus Illioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
O Regina, novam cui *condere* Iuppiter urbem
Iustitiaque dedit gentis frenare superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia *vecti,*
Oramus, *prohibe* infandos a navibus ignis,
Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penatis
Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;
Non ea *vis* animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Graii *cognomine* dicunt,
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae;
Oenotri coluere viri; nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nominae gentem.

2. Parse the words underlined in the passages chosen for translation. N.B.—In parsing noun or adjective give nominative and genitive, number, gender, case and full syntax; in parsing verb give principal parts, person, number, tense, mood, voice, and full syntax.

3 Decline:—Nouns—domus, mus, limen, opus, sacerdos. Adjectives—princeps, velox. Pronouns—aliquis, quid vis.

4. Give in columns meaning, gender, genitive, and ablative cases, singular, and plural:—Aper, litus, mare, facinus, iudex, pons.

5. (a) Compare, giving meanings—senex, sacer, multus, nequam, idoneus, malevolus, antiquus. And the adverbs—digne, graviter, atrociter, prope, magnopere, nuper.

(b) Give Latin for—17, 17th, 17 each, 17 times, 5,000 ships, 1,000 soldiers, 10,000.

6. (a) Explain the rules for positive commands in each person—Translate into Latin. Let me remain. Go (plural): Let him follow.

(b) Negative commands in each person—Translate into Latin. Let us not forget. Do not follow (sing.). Let them not think.

(c) Explain clearly the difference between gerund and gerundive. Translate both by gerund and gerundive—"The desire of waging war."

7. (a) Give the principal parts and meanings of the verbs—vinco, vivo, duco, fero, tendo, findo, tundo, orior, aggredior, proficiscor, obliviscor.

(b) Write out—
Present subjunctive active of fulgeo.
Imperfect subjunctive passive of concipio.
Future indicative of prosum.
Present indicative of malo.
Imperative of memini.
Imperative of orior.
Present indicative passive of fero.

8. Translate into Latin—
(a) To drink too much wine injures the health.
(b) Let all men value wisdom more highly than riches.
(c) The horse soldiers used their swords in the battle with the Swiss.

ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

All the working must be shown as part of the answer. All the steps of a solution must be clearly set out.

1. Find the value correct to four places of decimals of—

$$\frac{4.12390793 \times 62.879253}{7.218325}$$

2. Find the value of a bar of gold weighing 7 lbs. 3 ozs. 13 dwt. 18 grs. at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

3. Find the value of 2.5 of 1 ton 6 cwt. + 3.125 of 2 qrs. 16 lbs. + 3.75 of 448 ozs. (Give answer in tons, cwts., qrs., lbs.)

4. How many marble slabs 1 foot long and 9 inches broad would pave a hall 50 yards long and 50 feet wide, and what would the slabs cost at £5 per dozen.

5. If 80 gallons of brandy at £1 5s. per gallon be mixed with 55 gallons at £1 7s. 6d. per gallon, at what price per gallon must the mixture be sold so as to gain 15 per cent. on the outlay?

6. What is the banker's discount on a bill of £696 10s. 10d. drawn on the 12th June, at 6 months, and discounted on the 20th September, at 6¼ per cent.? (Allow the usual 3 days' grace.)

7. A contractor undertook to make a railway 97½ kilometres long in 40 weeks. He employed 2,160 men, and at the end of 13 weeks 32½ kilometres were finished. How many men must he now pay off, so that the work may be finished exactly at contract time?

8. Multiply 14 kilogrammes, 18 hectogrammes, 17 grammes, 7 centigrammes, 19 milligrammes, by 15; divide 12 kilogrammes, 92 decagrammes, 18 decigrammes, 16 milligrammes, by 8, and find by how many grammes the former result exceeds the latter.

9. Find in francs per litre the price of a liquid that costs 1s. 6d. per gallon, assuming that 1 gallon weighs 10 lbs., 1 kilogramme = 2 1-5 lbs., and £1 = 25 francs.

10. Frenchmen on the average consume yearly 1160 grammes of coffee and 9 grammes of tea; Englishmen on the average consume 473 grammes of coffee and 1670 grammes of tea. If tea be 1s. 6d. and coffee 1s. 8d. per lb., and 1 franc = 9½d., find in francs the excess of the value of one consumption over the other. The gramme may be taken as 15.43 grains.

EUCLID, Book I.

Time Allowed: Two Hours.

All figures must be correctly drawn with ruler and compasses.

1. Define the following geometrical terms, giving a diagram of each:—Plane, plane redilineal angle, radius of circle, supplementary angles, median, parallel lines, parallelogram, corresponding angles.

2. Show that if the three sides of one triangle are respectively equal to the three sides of another triangle, the triangles are equal in all respects.
Show that either diagonal of a rhombus divides the figure into two triangles equal in all respects.

3. If in any triangle one of two sides be greater than the other, the angle which is opposite to the greater side will be greater than the angle which is opposite to the less side.
Prove that the hypotenuse is the greatest side in a right-angled triangle.

4. Prove that the three internal angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.
Prove that the four internal angles of a quadrilateral figure are together equal to four right angles.

5. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal and either diagonal bisects the parallelogram.
Prove that if one angle of a parallelogram is a right angle all its angles are right angles.

6. Show how to describe a rectangle equal in area to a given triangle.

7. Describe a rectilineal figure of four sides which shall be equal in area to a given rectilineal figure of five sides.

8. Prove that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

(The papers in English, Algebra, and Euclid, and the Final Examination questions will be published in the October issue.)

OBITUARY.

The Late Mr. Ernest Wade.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ernest Wade, which took place at North Geelong on the 22nd August. The deceased was born at Portland (Victoria), in 1847, and was the son of Henry Benjamin Wade, a Government surveyor (whose name was recently mentioned in the "Disputed Boundary" law case, between the Victorian and South Australian Governments). Educated at a boarding-school at Kangaroo Ground, in the Eltham district, he was apprenticed to the late Mr. Carl Klug, of Hamilton, and was, during his early career, assistant at F. D. Irvine's, Queen and Bourke-streets, Mr. Charles Ogg, Collins-street, Mr. G. T. Treen, and Mr. A. Walworth, South Melbourne. He then commenced business at Belfast, now known as Port Fairy, where he in 1875 purchased Mr. John H. Atkinson's business, which was one of the oldest-established pharmacies in Victoria. He resided in Port Fairy for 36 years, and in February, 1912, sold to Mr. N. Corson, of Koroit, and retired into private life in North Geelong. He always enjoyed excellent health until about 12 months ago, when an internal complaint which caused his death, developed. Rifle shooting, fishing, and photography were Mr. Wade's pet hobbies. He was captain and secretary of the Port Fairy Rifle Club for some years, and was considered its leading shot. Mr. Wade was much esteemed in the district in which he lived for so many years, and his death will be regretted by a large number of friends. He leaves a widow, three sons and one daughter. One of his sons is Mr. C. E. Wade, pharmacist, of Bairnsdale.

MARKET REPORT.

Business during the month has been quiet, show week orders not coming up to expectations. The money market is more stringent, but the coming season in Victoria promises well, and as soon as the export season opens there should be a relaxation of the present hardness. There has been a pronounced upward tendency in a number of lines; labour troubles in Great Britain and elsewhere being generally the cause of increased prices of commodities. The question continues to present itself to the minds of pharmacists, that, although rents and business charges, as well as drugs and chemicals, have considerably advanced, there has been little or no increase in the price of medicines, dispensing charges being much the same, and, if anything, lower than they were ten or fifteen years ago. While in almost every other business traders have been compelled to charge higher rates for their commodities, pharmacists apparently have been unable to take any concerted action in passing on the higher prime cost of their goods to the public. The result has been that despite increased turnover and more exacting labour, profits have not advanced as they should have done, and there is a growing feeling that some combined action must be taken at an early date to bring about a more equitable state of affairs. In the City proper, there is a movement on foot to endeavour to bring about this result, and possibly a meeting of Melbourne pharmacists may be called shortly to discuss this important subject. In Brisbane, for instance, a higher schedule of dispensing rates has been adopted on a dosage basis, and there seems no reason why some similar action should not be taken both in the city and suburbs. The possibility of a Wages Board has an important bearing on the matter, and there is not the slightest doubt that if a Wages Board is granted a revision of prices will be forced on pharmacists. The principal market changes reported are:—

Oil of Citronella.—Very much dearer.

Elaterium has sharply advanced.

Rhubarb has nearly trebled in price in the Home Market.

Buchu remains high.

Menthol.—Recent English prices have reached the phenomenal rate of 29s. per lb.

Balsalm of Tolu has advanced.

English Oil of Lavender has increased recently —15s. per lb.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Universal Drug Co., manufacturers of drugs and toilet preparations, Portman-street, Oakleigh. Sole proprietor: William Oswald Straede.

Messrs. Murton and Battarbee, Moonee Ponds, have opened a branch pharmacy in Puckle-street. Mr. A. L. McNeel has accepted a position with the firm.

Messrs. Bowen & Co., Melbourne, had an attractive exhibit of "Laxettes," at the Royal Agricultural Show, which was opened at Flemington on 2nd September.

Symport Drug Co., manufacturing chemists, 556 Flinders-street, Melbourne. Partners: George Ekins Gulliver and Josiah E. R. Wasley, pharmaceutical chemists. Registration under the Firms Act.

Messrs. W. B. Cartright Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds, have a special announcement in this issue regarding compressed tablets, of which they make every variety, packed and labelled as desired by the retailer. They quote for a number of leading lines in their advertisement.

Prana-Sparklets.—With the advent of the summer season the demand for the Aerator Company's Sparklet Syphons and accessories will set in. Pharmacists are, therefore, recommended to obtain early supplies of these goods, for which Messrs. Read and Campbell, Sydney and Melbourne, are the distributing agents.

Heiko Scents.—Referring to the paragraph in the August issue of the Journal, Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Company will act as distributors for Heiko scents (bottled by them in Victoria), but the agency for Hein and Company, Liepsig, remains in the hands of Messrs. Kersten and Company.

Williamstown U.F.S. Dispensary.—The committee reported that during the month of August, 7650 prescriptions were dispensed, and that a monthly record of cash sales, amounting to £131 6s. 9d., had been established. The assessment for the quarter was fixed at 2s. per member. The

question of establishing a branch dispensary at Newport was considered. It was stated that with an assessment of 2s. 7d. per head the dispensary could pay its way. It was proposed to employ a qualified dispenser at a salary of £3 5s. per week. The Newport delegates stated that unless a branch were established they would sever their connection with the Williamstown institution and found a dispensary of their own. There were 800 members residing at Newport and Spotswood, who at present had to journey to Williamstown for their medicines. It was decided to place the question before the various lodges for consideration, as it was found that the cost of the proposed branch would increase the yearly assessment from 8s. to 10s. 7d. per member.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have placed two new veterinary preparations, Equine Influenza Vaccine and Phylacogens. The former is put up in the form of hypodermatic tablets, sterilised and ready for use. In a 16-page pamplet, dealing with the complaint, some interesting details are given respecting the history and treatment of the disease. This vaccine is said to be a prophylactic against influenza, or shipping fever, strangles and any disease in which the streptococcus equi may be found. Several interesting histories of cases are appended to the pamphlet. Phylacogens (veterinary) modified vaccine, is prepared according to the method of Dr. A. F. Shafer. The term is derived from the Greek words, and means "Phylaxin Producer." The name is applied to antitoxin or a defensive proteid, found in animals that have acquired an artificial immunity to a given infectious disease. The brochure dealing with this preparation will be read with interest by those connected with the veterinary profession.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury report that they expect a large shipment of new goods to arrive in about a week's time. Some of these were delayed owing to the London dock strike. Goods already to hand include a wide range of most of the leading maker's soaps, perfumes, toilet articles—such firms as Wolff's, Atkinson's, Roger-Gallet, Briedenbach, and others, being well represented amongst the season's novelties. A choice selection of silverware, including brushes, combs, and manicure sets, has just come to hand. The firm has also received some very fine samples of Rigby's celebrated brushware, for which there is always a good demand.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have, for a number of years, kept a systematic record of orders received by post from persons desiring to take advantage of securing goods at wholesale rates, which, strictly speaking, they should obtain from the retailer. The firm has consistently refused to execute any such orders, their practice being to refer the orders back to the writer, informing him that the goods in question can be obtained from the local chemist. They state that they also take every reasonable precaution to see that the same rule is observed in their sales-room. In adopting this policy, the firm believe they are conserving the best interests of their customers, and they refer to the number of appreciative letters which have been received from pharmacists from time to time expressing approval of this procedure. The firm express the opinion that, although they refuse to execute hundreds of orders received in this way, the monetary loss is more than compensated by the good-will of pharmacists, to whom this policy commends itself.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury entertained the members of their staff at a conversazione at Sargeant's Cafe, on August 30. There were over 100 employees present. An excellent musical programme was provided, after which supper was served. The evening proved most enjoyable, and was greatly appreciated by the staff generally.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. have been appointed distributing agents for Victoria for Skinner's Mammatien Cleansing Drench and Mammatien Injection, which are largely used for the treatment of mammatis, inflamed udders, etc., in cows. They have opened a new assortment of papier mache puff boxes, which are neatly got up; also the "Verity" cencentrated perfumes, each bottle contained in wooden cylindrical box with screw cap. This line may be had in assorted odours. Papier Plassard, in booklet form, two sizes, assorted tints, is recommended as a saleable toilet line. Heiko perfumes are now available in assorted odours. Fresh shipments of Bidwell's hair brushes have just been opened, and are worth inspection. In clinical thermometers, the firm has received a new design with patent bulb attachment to prevent the instrument slipping out of the hand when shaken. These may be had either magnifying or non-magnifying.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have just opened a very fine line of Atkinson's bath soap, monster cakes, half dozen in box; also a full range of Atkinson's "Poinsetta" series, including perfumes, powdered soaps, and sachets. This line is richly got up, and can be recommended as something special and good. A new range of "Amami" manicure accessories has come to hand. These include nail polishing cream, ruby cosmetic, emery boards, nail varnish, egg shampoo, and bath dusting powder. The firm has also received a very fine assortment of cutlery and manicure requisites, including forceps, nail files, nail nippers, and purses, and folding pocket scissors. A series of neat bathroom tidies in three sizes is being shown, in green, blue, or white enamel. The two smaller sizes have sponge and soap receptacle, while the large size has special divisions for nail, tooth brushes, etc. They have just opened a fresh shipment of "Isis" scent rods, which, on a former occasion, were quickly disposed of. A choice selection of glass and china decorated puff boxes in all shapes and sizes has just been opened. These goods are of attractive appearance, and quite out of the ordinary run.

Mr. Theodore F. Greiner has commenced business as scientific glass-blower in Cambridge Buildings, 193 Collins-street, where he will undertake all kinds of intricate glass-blowing, including the manufacture of mercury pumps, surgical glassware, etc., and also the repairing of scientific and chemical glassware of every description. Mr. Greiner has had long experience in all kinds of glass-blowing, both in London and in Melbourne.

Messrs. Schutze & Co., London, have issued a very attractive show-card of their Eversafe hygiene pacifier baby teat. The card represents a baby in a swing, and is both dainty in appearance and attractive to the eye. Mr. W.

B. C. Daly, the firm's representative, is at present on his way to Western Australia, but expects to be back in Melbourne early in November. Mr. Daly states that there has been no trouble with the Customs with regard to the importation of these teats, as has been reported in some quarters.

Twentieth Century Manufacturing and Agency Co.—A proprietary company registered under the Companies Act, 1910, having an authorised capital of £5000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on business as commission agents, general merchants, etc. Subscribers for one share each, Thomas H. Lewis and Geo. Urie. Registered office: 475 Collins-street, Melbourne.

Mr. John A. Wilson, the representative for Australia and New Zealand of Bengers Food Ltd, Manchester, England, has opened an office at 117 Pitt-street, Sydney. Mr. Wilson expects to be in Melbourne during the last week in September.

Tabloid Hypodermic Ergamine, 0.001 gm.—The latest addition to the list of Tabloid Hypodermic products issued by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., is Hypodermic Ergamine, 0.001 gm. Ergamine is a recently-isolated active principle of ergot, with a marked action on the uterus. It is an organic base. B-Iminazolylethylamine, derived from the hexone base histidine by the elimination of carbon dioxide. This change can be produced by certain putrefactive bacteria and chemical substances, as well as by the ergot fungus. Ergamine can now also be produced synthetically, in a state of chemical purity. The most important pharmacological action of Ergamine is as a stimulent of plain muscle, this action being particularly conspicuous in the case of the uterus, which responds to mere traces of this potent substance. In rodents, Ergamine produces a rise of blood-pressure, causing in the guinea pig an asphyxiating constriction of the bronchioles. In carnivora and in the monkey (and probably, therefore, in man) it has a weaker action on the bronchioles, and causes a fall of blood-pressure due to general vaso-dilatation. Therapeutically, Ergamine is indicated when prompt contraction of the uterus is desired, as in cases of post-partum hæmorrhage. It is introduced for clinical trial, and the dose suggested is one milligramme repeated with great caution. Tabloid Hypodermic Ergamine is issued in tubes of 12 products.

Mr. F. H. Gough Returns Thanks.—I wish to express my most sincere thanks for the very generous and considerate manner in which my fellow-chemists came to my aid and helped me over the difficulties caused by my recent disastrous law case. Their action was so prompt, so spontaneous, and so effectively carried out, that it had a twofold effect. It not only raised a large sum of money, which was of very great and timely assistance to me, but it showed that chemists as a body were prepared to stand together to protect their rights and privileges, and to resent what they considered was an injustice to one of their number. With a mind rankling under a feeling of being wronged, it was intensely gratifying to me to find that the opinion of such an influential body of chemists was so emphatically on my side. I heartily thank those who so generously raised such a fund, the Chairman, Secretary and Committee, who gave their valuable time to the work connected with it.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. Darby has been relieving Mr. C. H. Flack, Oakleigh.

Mr. W. Philpin has been relieving Mr. P. J. Mulhall, Seymour.

Mr. S. H. Knipe has gone to Mr. J. C. Pickford, of Armadale.

Mr. W. H. Ware has accepted a position at the Melbourne dispensary.

Mr. W. H. Howitt is at present assisting at the Brunswick dispensary.

Mr. B. J. Franklin has accepted an engagement with Mr. T. A. Wild, Ararat.

Mr. H. J. Carr is at present with Mr. E. L. Fisher, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

Mr A. W. J. Made has been acting as locum tenens for Mr. E. Bisset, Warragul.

Mr. R. H. Clyne is managing Mr. W. White's business in Smith-street, Collingwood.

Mr. W. Philpin has been assisting Mr. F. W. Andrew, St. Kilda, for a couple of weeks.

Mr. H. W. Wiltshire has accepted a position with Messrs. A. J. Miller and Company, Hobart.

Mr. T. E. Cooper, Bendigo, has returned to business after an enjoyable trip to the Old Country.

Mr. M. F. Nugent, Elmore, suffered a sad bereavement during the month in the death of his mother.

Mr. W. F. J. Healy is at present managing one of Messrs. Thomason-Chater's pharmacies in Central Queensland.

Mr. F. Newman, who has been relieving Mr. J. Blackie, Euroa, has gone to Mr. H. S. Wheeler, Colac, for a few days.

Mr. A. L. Craven, after relieving at Foster and Co.'s pharmacy, Brunswick, has been acting as locum tenens for Mr. Geo. Gill, Hamilton.

Mr. A. Stevenson has left the Geelong dispensary, and is relieving at Mr. Gadcke's pharmacy, Fitzroy. Mr. Gadcke is away on holidays.

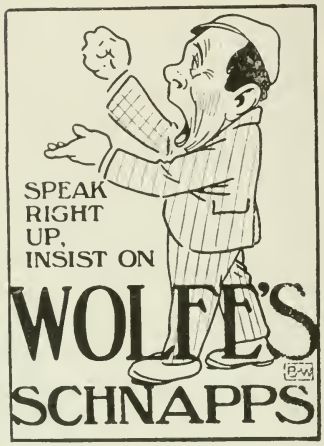
Mr. H. Norman was at Kyneton during the month relieving Mr. G. J. Wells, and later on at Broadford, under engagement to Mr. F. J. Taylor.

Country Chemists in Melbourne during the month were more numerous than usual, particularly during show week. The following, amongst others, paid a visit to the metropolis:—Messrs. H. J. Mewkill, St. Arnaud; L. Eason, Tatura; G. W. Sobee, Mildura; R. S. Younger, Warrnambool; W. C. Kernot, Geelong; W. L. Williams, Bendigo; E. E. Malyon, Ballarat; W. H. Cornell, Ballarat; N. M. Pardy, Geelong; A. L. J. Peters, Bendigo; H. Retchford, Casterton; J. Blackie, Euroa; D. Atkinson, Kerang; J. Barnes, Minyip; J. J. Cocking, Bendigo; H. P. Bennett, Terang; F. J. Bennell, Geelong; G. J. Wells, Kyneton; G. Gill, Hamilton; C. E. Wade, Bairnsdale; Ewen Bisset, Warragul, P. J. Mulhall, Seymour; J. J. Cocking, Bendigo.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Wade.—On the 22nd August, at his residence, Luman-avenue, North Geelong, Ernest Wade, formerly chemist at Port Fairy, the dearly beloved husband of Flora Wade, aged 62 years.



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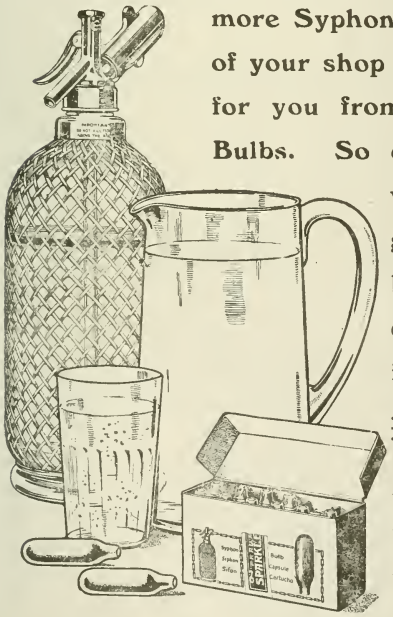

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KEROL forms a homogeneous and permanent emulsion.

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KEROL as a bactericide is 10 to 35 times as active as carbolic acid.

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The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

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(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.

University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

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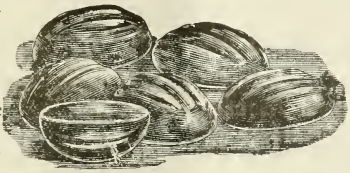
SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.



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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

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Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

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Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ½.

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Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

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Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

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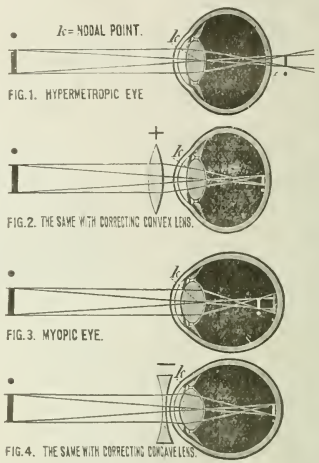
K= NODAL POINT.
FIG.1. HYPERMETROPIC EYE
FIG.2. THE SAME WITH CORRECTING CONVEX LENS.
FIG.3. MYOPIC EYE.
FIG.4. THE SAME WITH CORRECTING CONCAVE LENS.
EFFECT OF LENSES.

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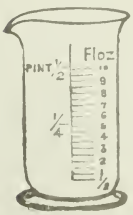

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HOLLOWAY'S
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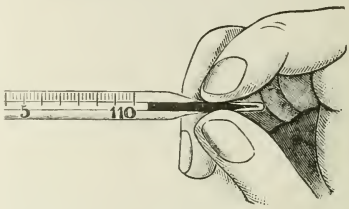

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7 Richmond Terrace, Sydney, May, 1912.

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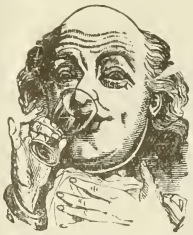

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2nd and 3rd DECEMBER, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects :—

LATIN.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

ENGLISH.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, and March and June, 1913, will be:—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools,*" *by M. P. Hansen. 1st Section.*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson:* Three Songs (Break, Break, Break, The Splendour Fades (Bugle Song), The Bells), and Crossing the Bar. *Browning:* Prospice. *Kipling:* Flag of England. *Henley:* England. *Newbolt:* Clifton Chapel. *Cuthbertson:* Sunrise.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

GEOMETRY.—The first book of Euclid.

ALGEBRA.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—For Grammar and Composition:—
Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.
Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.
These two books contain everything necessary for a sound and satisfactory preparation.

ARITHMETIC.—Any good school treatise.

ENGLISH.—Accidence and Analysis. Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. C. Smith's Elementary Algebra may be mentioned as a work covering all requirements.

EUCLID.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book 1. The works by Hall and Steven, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (Tutorial Series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1/- a copy.

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

REGULATIONS *RE* EXAMINATIONS.

1. The marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be not less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100.

2. Any person who fails to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects at the Preliminary, Intermediate, or Final Examinations shall be entitled after a period of three months to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examinations on payment of the prescribed fees.

3. No certificate shall be issued to any person who has not passed in all the compulsory subjects of the examinations prescribed by Section 88 of the Medical Act, 1890, Part 3. But in the Preliminary Examination, if a candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Junior Public or Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Junior or Senior Public Examination certificate.

4. Any candidate who desires a re-examination of any of the written papers sent in by him shall within seven days of the publication of the results of such examination lodge with the Registrar his application for a re-examination of such papers, and shall also pay a fee of 10s. 6d. for each and every paper examined.

5. Fees—The Preliminary Examination or any subject, £1 1s.; the Intermediate Examination, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, £2 2s., for any single subject, £1 1s.; Final Examination, all subjects, £3 3s., for any subsequent examination, £1 11s. 6d.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th DECEMBER, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th DECEMBER, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne.

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Each tablespoonful represents the strength of forty-five grains of senna.

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California Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, and has been mentioned favourably as a laxative, in the medical literature of the age, by some of the most eminent living authorities. The method of manufacture is known to us only, but we have always informed the profession fully as to its component parts. It is, therefore, not a secret remedy, and we make no empirical claims for it. The value of the senna, as a laxative, is too well known to physicians to call for any special comment, but in this scientific age it is important to get it in its best and most acceptable form and of the choicest quality, which we are enabled to offer in California Syrup of Figs, as our facilities and equipment are exceptional and our best efforts devoted to the one purpose.

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	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, gr. 5	2	6	4	6	7	6
Acetanilid (Antifebrin), gr. 3	1	6	2	0	3	0
Acetanilid (Antifebrin), gr. 5	2	0	3	0	4	6
Aloin, gr. 1/10, *plain or sugar-coated*	1	6	2	9	3	6
Aloin, gr. 1/2	2	0	3	6	5	0
Aloin, gr. 1	3	0	4	6	7	6
Aloin Compound	—		3	3	5	0
Anæmia Compound	—		—		—	
Bland's Mass, gr. 3 Mangan Diox, gr. 1 Acid Arsenious, gr. 1/60						
Ammoniated Quin. Compound, *choc.-coated*	3	6	5	6	9	0
Tinct. Ammon. Quin. (equiv.) m/30 P. Capsicum, 1/10 gr. P. Camphor, 1/10 gr. Caff. Citrat., 1/4 gr. Aloin, 1-20 gr.						
Anti-Constipation, "Andrew Clark"	2	10	4	3	7	0
Anti-Malarial	4	6	8	0	14	0
R. Quinine Sulph., gr. 1 Cinchonidona Sulph., gr. 1 Acid Arsen., gr. 1/40 Acid Carbol, gr. 1/8 Menthol, gr. 1/8 P. Capsici, gr. 1/4						
Arsenical Compound, *sugar-coated*	3	0	4	9	8	6
R. Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/100 Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc., gr. 1 Calcii Sulphidi, gr. 1/4 Ext. Gentianæ, gr. 2						
Arsenious Acid, gr. 1/100	1	8	2	3	3	0
Arsenious Acid, gr. 1/20	1	8	2	3	3	0
Aspirin, gr. 5 (Bayer)... 20/6 per lb.	6	6	11	6	20	0

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Blaud Pill and Cascara, *sugar-coated*	2	0	3	6	6	6
R. Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 4 Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1/2						
Cascara Extract, gr. 2, white sugar-coated or chocolate-coated	1	0	2	0	3	0
Cascara Extract, gr. 3	2	0	3	6	5	6
Cascara Extract, gr. 4	2	9	4	3	7	3
Cascara and Rhei Comp.	3	3	5	6	9	6
R. Cascara Extract, gr. 1 Ext. Aloes Soc., gr. ½ Pulv. Rhei., gr. ½ Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. ⅛ Podophyllin, gr. ⅛ Ext. Belladon, gr. ⅛						
Calomel, gr. ½	1	10	2	9	4	3
Damiana Compound, *sugar-coated* (Red)	3	3	5	6	9	6
R. Ext. Damiana, gr. 2 Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. ¼ Zinc Phosphidi, gr. 1-10						
Easton's Syrup, dr. ½	2	6	3	3	5	6
Easton's Syrup, dr. 1	3	0	5	3	9	0
Fucus Vesiculosus Ext., *chocolate-coated*, gr. 3	3	0	5	0	9	0
Grey Powder and Dover Powder, aa., gr. ½	2	3	3	3	5	0
Grey Powder and Dover Powder, aa., gr. 1	2	6	4	3	7	6
Laxative Vegetable	3	0	5	0	9	9
Opium, gr. 1/2	2	6	3	9	6	0
Pepsine, gr. 2	3	0	5	0	9	0
Phenacetin, gr. 5	1	9	3	3	5	6
Phenacetin Compound R. Phenacetini, gr. 4 Caffeinæ Cit., gr. 1	2	0	4	0	7	0
Quinine Sulph., gr. 2	2	9	4	6	8	0
Quinine Sulph., gr. 5	4	6	8	3	14	9
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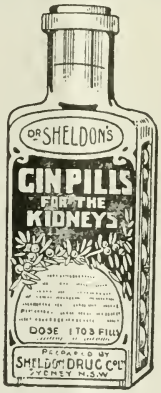

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All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd Registered Trade Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

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